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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 66 BOMBAY TUESDAY MARCH 18 1924 TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
22nd Mar.	DONGOLA@	MOOLTAN @	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA. *		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,039
3rd May.	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July.	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN	20,847

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
21st March	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
13th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
27th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
11th July	DUMANA ..	8,600
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986

* Cargo vessel only; will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

18th Mar	SOUDAN†	.. ..	6696
20th ,,	MIRZAPORE*	..	6715
24th ,,	KANGALA *	..	3948
12th April	ALIPORE*	.. ..	5273
19th ,,	NAGPORE*	.. ..	5283
26th ,,	PERIM*	.. ..	7648
30th ,,	KIDERPORE *	..	5334
5th May	SICILIA §	.. ..	6,813
26th ,,	SOUDAN §	.. ..	6,696
7th July	SICILIA §	.. ..	6,813
28th ,,	SOUDAN §	.. ..	6,696

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
† Proceeds to Kobe.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
19th March. ..	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa 1 p. m.
19th ,, ..	BARODA	Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports
21st ,, ..	VARSOVA	Busreh via K'chi
21st ,, ..	COLABA ..	Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
22nd ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
24th ,, ..	VITA	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA, P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Bengal Maru	Z. Hiral	5396	5th Mar	19th Mar
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	10th ,,	31st ,,
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6989	26th ,,	9th April
Penang Maru	C. Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th ,,
* Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Genoa Maru	K. Ogawa	6785	16th ,,	30th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	520	240	160	128
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 2076 Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Andes Maru	Y. Miyahara.	7772	19th Mar.	26th Mar.
Ryujin Maru	K. Ohbayashi.	5152	16th Mar.	29th Mar.
Argun Maru	N. Ono	6609	23rd ,,	6th April
Sumatra Maru	T. Yamaguchi	5750	27th ,,	10th April.
Atlas Maru	H. Miura	7247	14th Apr.	28th April

For particular apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
P. O. Box No. 355, Phone No. 22150, Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP ... $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ..... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9 Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yiojio
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,10,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. R. HYND, Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1923
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year ..... Rs. 66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year. ..... Rs. 50,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds ..... Rs. 12,00,000
4. Effective policy business upto 31-12-23. ..... Rs. 200,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 50,00,000
6. Claims paid about ..... Rs. 38,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP TO DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Bombay.
MUJMUDAR AND CO.,
46 Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No; 718.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa.
MESSRS. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar. South Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Welteverden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops. Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Aimond Rock. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.,
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner
CORNER GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY No 7
C.

AT . . . . . LAST.
THE "S.S. MANELA" has arrived with the New STOCK OF CARS for which we have been waiting so long, and we shall commence making deliveries on the 14th March 1924.
BUY ONE
ON OUR
EASY PAYMENT TERMS.
For Particulars
APPLY To:—
FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ld., & Reduced,
Hughes Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	..	,, 11,86,84,288
PAID-UP	..	,, 1,18,68,428
TOTAL FUNDS	..	,, 1,71,32,055

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:— Calcutta 6, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Crabtree.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Ballard.
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INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ltd. Binny & Co., Ltd. Birla Bros. Ltd.
MADRAS—Rodhen M. A. Mieulla, Hussain Saib & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Sakabhai Ambalal & Co.
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POONA—H. E. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd. R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd.
CEYLON
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd.
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd. Duncan & Thomas Ltd.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd.
PORT SWETTENHAM—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.
DUTCH EAST INDIES.
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SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.
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FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
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BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
E. J. DUFF, General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years..15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

FLEXOID
& Leather Cloths
TIGER BRAND
OILCLOTHS
are manufactured in a variety of shades and designs to suit all tastes and purses. Our qualities and prices have found favour with the important Indian Railways.
The Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ltd
Sudama House, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:— Dhaymajaya.
Telephone 22750.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED at Santa Cruz, a LADY TEACHER for a six years old boy for three hours daily, Sundays free. Salary Rs. 50 p.m., free second class pass. Apply—Box No. 131, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19240

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Nagpur, on salary or commission, or both.—Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.
A 18736

WANTED—Experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST for Bombay Council Swaraj Party. Apply stating pay, qualifications to M. R. JAYKAR, Barrister, Thakurdwar, Bombay.
A R10048

WANTED.—A qualified LADY DOCTOR, knowledge of Hindustani essential, one with Gujerati knowledge preferred. Apply stating terms, BOMBAY PHARMACY, 21D, TSEEKAI MG. TAULAY STREET, RANGOON.
A 10041

WANTED—PURCHASERS and AGENTS for American Guaranteed "BEST FOR ALL" TYPEWRITER RIBBONS, half inch for all Standard Machines Rs. 14-8-0 per dozen No. 7 Roming on Rs. 20 per dozen, all new consignment. Apply to T.V. SHUNMUGHAVELU, Post Box No. 142, CALCUTTA.
A R9993

WANTED AT ONCE—Persons to earn Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month by working two hours in a week at their own house. For particulars a self-addressed (1 anna) stamped envelope to be sent to—THE A. H. COMPANY, 1734, Saboon Katra, Agra.
A R10046

BE MASTERS NOT SLAVES—Wanted 500 youngmen, to join business, for full particulars apply to R. H. GREEN, Manager, British Engineering and Equipment Co., RAWALPINDI.
A R10009

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG DECENT CHRISTIAN wanted POST permanent as Typist or Clerk pay on Rs. 75 having good experience in Railway office and big Commercial Firm, if any one are willing to engage me I shall offer him Rs. 200. Please apply Box No. 130, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10042

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Single and Double suites in Mullingar, prominently situated, rooms airy, fitted with electric light and well furnished. Apply to:—MANSA RAM AND SONS, Bankers, Mussoorie.
T R10037

MAHABLESHWER and PANCHGANI.—Bungalows TO BE LET and FOR SALE. Apply to MODY MUSA, CASSUM Estate Agent, Mahableshwer. Telephone 53.
C R9776

TO LET—FURNISHED BUNGLOW at Versova, big compound, high plinth, opposite sea shore. Apply A PATEL, Small Causes Court.
C R10045

COMMODIOUS ROOM, situate on first floor, Girgaum Road, Girgaum. Area 1550 square feet. Boarded floor, good lights, dry and well-ventilated. Suitable for Show Room, Offices or Godown. Rent Rs. 160 per month. Apply to GREAVES COTTON & CO., LTD., 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
C 19215

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED.—New or Secondhand BALL and SOCKET STEEL PILES 9" x 16 lbs. Write to the MUNICIPAL ENGINEER, Ahmedabad.
N R19239

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS Soldier's Wife Faust, Leila, May Middleton Hindu Philosophy, each 1-8-0 Calendar. List free VALE OFFICE, (G) Pondicherry.
L R10007

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.
The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
'Sunday Chronicle.
Medows St, Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—One 250-300 I. H. P. Condensing STEAM ENGINE, very little used. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 116, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
K R9998

FOR SALE.—Motor schooner "Stasia" 5 mast schooner with two auxiliary semi-deisel OIL ENGINES of the nominal horse power of 160 B. H. P., etc. For further particulars apply to Messrs MOOLJI JAITHA AND CO., Ewert House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
K 19234

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—FINANCE PARTNERS for Textile Agency yielding lakh rupees. Also for Export Import Dept., having Indian Branches with Agencies all over World. Apply Box No. 129, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R10039

MATRIMONIAL.

THE EASTERN MATRIMONIAL BUREAU —Young or Old, Ladies and Gentlemen Rich or poor, of whatever nationality. Let me find you a partner to your own choice. I have had 20 years experience in this line in all European countries. I will arrange everything for you and no trouble. Remember all correspondence are kept in privacy. All you have to do, write to V. SECRETARY, G. P. O. Box 991. For particulars enclose stamp envelope.
T R9940

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.
Price Rs. 2. V.P. charges As. 5.
Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane Sealdah, CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NOW READY
"THE STORY OF COCOGEM."
Vol. 1 "Raw Material, Manufacture and Packing."
Vol. 2 "Advantages and Use."
Vol. 3 "Cook Book" 90 New Recipes.
Vol. 4 "As told by Satisfied Customers."
Send annas 2 for any one volume or annas in stamps for complete library to:—
COCOGEM, Box H
Tatapuram P. O., COCHIN STATE.
T 19106

AUCTION SALE of valuable made to order dining, drawing and bedrooms furniture, sweet toned cottage Piano, Chesterfield suits, China Cabinets, Sideboards glass and plated-ware, carpets, etc., on FRIDAY, the 21st instant at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at Saleh Mansion, Dubash Estate, Nepean Sea Road, BYREN & Co., Auctioneers.
T R10044

TRY YOUR LUCK!—RS. 5000—TRY YOUR LUCK—By trying our famous Fakiri Hair Dye. Requires no bandage no washing, produces brilliant colour. To introduce it Rs. 5,000 will be awarded after clearance of 50,000 packets. Try once and share the reward also. Price Annas 8. S. H. HASAN, Near Atala Mosque, Jaunpur.
T R10040

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian Brands and Imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building.
Ballard Road, Fort.
Bombay.
Telephone No. 418. T

C. P. CEMENT.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND
is equal to the Best English Cements

This Cement is at present being used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for King George's Docks.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

For Government Tests and other particulars.

Apply to our Selling Agents.

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO.
70, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.
and
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market.
Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "Ryujin Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 16th of March from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

GAEKWAR'S BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

Manager and Engineer-in-Chief's Office, Goya Gate, March 1924.

NOTIFICATION.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 35,000 Narrow Gauge (5' x 7" x 4½") Salwood sleepers so as to reach this office on or before the 15th April 1924.
The tenderer will be required to deposit an amount of Rs. 2,000 with our Chief Auditor at Goya Gate and attach with his tender the receipt obtained from him, without which no tender will be considered.
Envelopes containing tenders should bear the endorsement, "TENDER FOR SLEEPERS."
Time of delivery should be specified in the tender.
Copy of tender form and specifications can be obtained from the office of the Stores Superintendent, Goya Gate on a payment of Rs. 5 per copy.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and to assign reason thereof.

(Sd.) M. B. PATEL,
Deputy Manager.
C19237

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

FRIDAY, the 21st March, 1924 being a public holiday called "Jamshedi Nowroz" week-end return tickets will be issued from Thursday the 20th instant.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 17th March, 1924.
19241

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY LTD.

LOST OLD CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that certificate No. B25484 in respect of two Ordinary Shares Nos. 66611 and 66612 of the Old Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Hajee Ismail Essop Makada has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramways Building, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise an Allotment Letter for the Shares of the New Company into which the said old shares have been converted will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 17th March, 1924.
R10035

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and Ors. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax tenure land or ground with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 492 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 80, 273, New No. 706, Old Survey No. 207, New Survey No. 1455 and Cadastral Survey No. 1562 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 496, Street Nos. 359-361 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Tarachand Ghanshandas, on or towards the West by Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by the property of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal and on or towards the South by the property of Chaturbhuj Morarji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at 14 B, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of BHUGWANJI SUNDERJI JOSHI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Confectioner and a married man, residing at Gamdevi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

Bai MOTIBAI, widow of Bhugwanji Sunderji of Bombay, Hindu Inhitant, residing at Gamdevi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine-hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd). R. B. PATEL,

The 14th day of March, 1924.

(Sd.) Messrs. SUKTHANKAR & GUPTE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
19235

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir DORABJI JAMSHEDJI TATA, Kt., Ruttonji Dadabhoy Tata, Fardunji Manekji Kanga, Hormusji Eduljı Bamji, all of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.
All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant freehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Jackeria Bunder Road Sewri in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4247 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16571, New Survey No. 2/2402 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 1362 (1), (2) and 1306 and Street Nos. 230, 230A and 234 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the vendors, on or towards the North by the property belonging to the Trustees of late N. M. Wadia and on or towards the South by Sewri Road.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1924.

UNWALLA, PEEROZSHAW & PAPA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C19238

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PANDURANG SHRIDHAR CHHATRE and DAMODAR PANDURANG CHHATRE have agreed to sell to my client the undermentioned property.
All persons having any claim or claims against or to the same property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in Dubash Building, New Charni Road, Bombay, within fourteen days of the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that vacant piece or parcel of freehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill near Banganga, outside the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 450 square yards or thereabouts and being a portion of the land bearing Survey No. 7261 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 38 in Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3021 (2) and Street No. 35A and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Khetsey Laljee and partly by the property of Laxmon Dhondoo Chhatre, on or towards the West by the Government Land on or towards the North by the Government Land and on or towards the South by the property of Gangadhar Chimnaji Chhatre.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1924.

KAMAL R. BHENDE, M.A., LL.B.,
Purchaser's Pleader.
19236

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TEA MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 CASES NILGIRI TEA

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 150, Dr. Pestonji Gokarji's Building, Bazar Gate, Fort, under instructions from Ardesir Jamshedjee Divecha and on account and at the risk of Mr. George Grove of The Golden Tips Tea Co. Nilgiri.
22 cases Nilgiri Tea containing Orange Pekoe, broken Orange Pekoe Fenning Dust, etc.
Terms—25 per cent. deposit delivery within 3 days.

J.S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th March, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35 Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time amended and under instructions from the Manager, the Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. Menesse and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 18th March 1924 at 2 p.m. at the sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock opposite No. 2 shed the following goods:—
Iron Wheels; Sugar Sample; Cast Iron-Pipes; 3 C/S Metal Polish; Dry Dates; 120 Pecs Joists; Rattan Hurricane Lamps; Broken Tiles, Gram; Steel Bars, Coal Tar, Leopard Skins, Tea, Cocoanuts, Advg. Matter, 86 Bags Bird Shots, Tanned Leather Sheets, Iron Rail, Iron Bars, Boot Polish, Bedding, Calender blocks, Building Materials; Photo Apparatus, Gunnies, 32 Bags Loaf Sugar, Bags Dhall, Electric Glass Globes, Methylated Spirit, Coir Yarn, Hides, Hardwares (tools), Bricks, Planks, Tiles (cement), Whips, Reels; Wrapping paper, Case Gramophone, 50 B/s Straw Boards, Rice, Polishing Powder Motor Car; Wire Rope; Coir Rope etc. etc.
Loose quantity of sand lying at Lakri Bunder, Mazagon, will be sold at the sale warehouse, so intending purchasers, may inspect the same before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 F. P. BALES LATUR COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th March, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. at their Rooms on account of the Insurance office concerned the following bales slightly damaged by fire.
22 Bales Latur Cotton R. R. No. 74/75 dated 12-2-24.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th March, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF HARDWARE SHOPS AND GODOWN AT LOHAR CHAWL "SIRDARGRAHA" PRINCESS STREET.

Under Instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Manager appointed Re-Fidahussein Adamji a Lunatic Sugrabee—Petitioner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 18th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the above mentioned place.
All the stock-in-Trade of the Hardware business carried on until recently by the abovenamed Lunatic Fidahussein Adamji in his own name in a shop and godown in the building known as "Sirdargraha" abutting on Princess Street near Crawford Market in Bombay as a going concern together with the goodwill of the premises which are held under a monthly tenancy.
Hardware comprising of Locks, screws, chains, buckets, bath tubs, brass rods, nails, traps, saws etc. etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 18th March, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Fancy Fete and Exhibition

IN AID OF

POOR PARSEE HOUSING FUND

at

PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA, COOPERAGE.

To be formally opened by H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY. on 22nd March 1924.

ATTRACTIONS

A typical Chinese Town and Rose Garden, Illuminations on grand scale with artistically decorated Tower, Continuous Bands, Daily Theatrical Performances, Artistic Trade Exhibits, Refreshments and Bar, Mountain Slide and other unique side shows.

OPEN TO PUBLIC

From 22nd to 29th March 1924
From 5-0 p. m. to 12-0 midnight

Admission:—Season Coupons Rs. 6/-
Day Ticket Re. 1/-

Season Coupons can now be had from the office of the above

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
THE GREAT BRITISH SUPER-PRODUCTION.
"FLAMES OF PASSION"
featuring
"MAE MARSH"

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
JACKIE COOGAN
In his latest picture
"CIRCUS DAYS"

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"PENROD"
Featuring Freckles Barry.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Presents
Kohinoor Super Photo-play
GULBAKAVLI
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Sunday, Friday Extra shows at 3-30 p. m.
Price as usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

ASTROLOGERS OF ASTROLOGERS.

GAINED world-wide fame in Astrology. Simply send your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special one year's life reading with character sketch, Map of heavens longevity, finance, business prospects, family, etc., Rs. 2 Special five years Rs. 4/8, Extensive life Rs. 10 Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Rs. 1/4. Results most accurate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial will convince. Apply to:—The BHARAT ASTROLOGICAL ASHRAM, Kasimkota, Vizag District S. India.

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The Duty of a Scout

To be THRIFTY is the first duty of a Scout. He works faithfully and makes the best use of his opportunities. He wastes nothing and does not wantonly destroy property. He saves his money, so that he may pay his own way, be generous to those in need and helpful to worthy objects.

OUR HOME SAVINGS SAFE inculcates in you the habit of Thrift. Study our Scheme.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

AMICHAND GOVANJI,

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairmen.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING,

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

Price List on Application.

CAUSE LISTS.

(TUESDAY, March 18).

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

90-23—1372-23—Khandwalla and Chh, M B Mehta and Co v Joseph Henreux and anr, Little and Co.
89-23—598-23—Hiralal and Co, Purshotamdas Hurjiwan v Hurgowandas Vanmalidas, Pandia and Co.
92-23—1229-23—Merwanji K and Co, Tarachand Ghanshyamdas v Bai Radhabai, Pandia and Co.
94-23—1252-23—Mehta L and Co, Girdhar Dharsey v Jamnalal Bhaichand, Kanga and Co.
1-24—3252-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Mahomedbhai Adamji Peerbhoy and ors v Akbaralli Abdul Husein Adamji Peerbhoy and ors, Little and Co.
54-23—1038-20—Motichand and D, Meghji Passoo v Govindji Bharmal, Jamshedji R and D.
82-23—4015-22—N C Dalal and Co, Umedchand Kashiram v Amratlal Vassonji and Co, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

4069-21—Matubhai J and M, Chaganlal Pitamberdas v Ujamsey Rashubhai and others, Motichand and D.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECRETAL ORDER OF REFERENCE.

3648-23—M B Chothia, N R Nazir and Sons, v Tricumji Jiwandas, Kanga and Co.

TO BE MENTIONED.

632-16—Khandawalla and Co, Kalianji Laxman and others, v Madhowji Laxmandas and others, Shroff and V, Captain and V, Jamsedji R and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Cs 443/6408-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Abdul Karim Sale Mahomed and ors v Narandas Dharamsey and anr, Mulla and M.
4202-21—Thatte and Co, Krishnadas Gordhandas and Co v Parsharam Kubchand, Tyabji D and Co.
3562-22—Mulla and M, Jhamatmal Kimatrai and Co v Devoomal Hemraj and anr, Kanga and Co.
3704-21—Chitnis K and M, D S Mehta and Co v Dwarkadas Chhotalal and Co, Amarchand and M.
1675-18—Shamrao M and H, Manchand Walchand and Co v Murgappa Dandappa Hullapurcor and anr, Sabnis G and Co, Manilal and K.
2845-22—Matubhai J and M, Morarji Vandrawan and Co v Madhavji Kanji and anr, Mehta L and Co.
9346-22—Mulla and M, Nagardas Vanmalidas v Jamnadas Vanmalidas, Edgelow G W and Co.
3082-21—Pandia and Co, Jiwabhai Dayabhai and anr v Virjanand Ramji and ors, Manchersha and N, Mehta L and Co.
3721-21—N C Dalal and Co, Ghellabhay Cooverji, v Narsy Khimji and others, Rustomji and G.
1630-19—Ferreira and V, Sirdar Raghunathrao Wana Saheb Ingh, v Raghunath Son of Hurbillas Shinkisson, Soonderdas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1298-20—Tyabji D and Co, Shamji Vallabhji v Mahavirprasad Surajprasad, Ferreira and V.
20788-20—Ferreira and V, Mahavirprasad Surajprasad v Shamji Vallabhji, Tyabji D and Co.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSE.

3455-23—Kanga and Co, Tiretbdas Lumidhram, v Abdul Tyab Kassanji and others, Judah and S.

LONG CAUSES.

4369-21—Manilal and K, Sonubai widow, v Ganesh Pandurang Mulekar and another, G B Pandia.
3286-19—Kanga and Co, Amratlal Liladher, v Laxmibai widow and others, Captain and V.
3409-19—Raghvaya N and Co, Jumal Goda Vasudeviah and Rajaner, v Purshotasdam Hunsraj and Co, Madhawji and Co.
3410-19—Raghvaya N and Co, Jumal Goda Vasudeviah and Rajamer, v Rajah Nagaih, Madhowji and Co.
3411-19—Raghvaya N and Co, Jumal Goda Vasudeviah and Rajaner, v Jumal Goda Vasudeviah, Madhowji and Co.
3412-19—Raghvaya N and Co, Jumal Goda Vasudeviah and Rajaner, Purshotamdas Hunsraj and Co, Madhowji and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

5075-23—Mehta L and Co, Soonderlal Manmohandas and anr v Vasudeo Raghunath and ors.
5076-23—Shroff and L, Mathuraprasad Gayadin v Govind Rama and anr.
5106-23—Vachha and Co, Hormasji Jamshedji Toot v S B Nazareth, Andrade and Co.
5145-23—Captain and V, His Highness Sultan Omer bn Awad Shamsner Narveypur Bahadur v Shavakshaw D Davar, Vachha and Co.
5190-23—Mehta L and Co, Bai Tulsakuvari alias Theli Kumari widow, Hormasji Cursetji, Wadia G and Co.
5192-23—Smetham B and L, Paul Miranda v T Ramchandra Rao.
3380-23—Motichand and D, Hassanally Ahmedally and anr v Nowroji Sorabji Davar, Sukhtanker and G.
4794-23—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay v Shavaksha Dinshaw Davar, Vachha and Co.
71-24—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay v Ramchandra Ramsheba.
78-24—Forbes and Co, Bai Goochar Dorab Forbes v Charles Rufaner, H L Shame.
137-24—Wadia G and Co, Ahmed Mahmood Varsava v Nagori Haji Esmail Essakahmed, Dastur and Co.
554-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Wallabhdas Moorlidhar v Sakalchand Mayachand.
4889-23—Captain and V, Vallabhdas Jiwandas Goragandhi v Pardeshi Badriprasad Jugal Kishore and ors.
4410-23—Payne and Co, Abdealli Shaik Shaik Adam v Karauji Hakimji Akolawalla and ors.
4945-23—Shamrao M and H, Wamanrao Bhai Thakur and anr v Virji Lakhamsi, Manubhai and Co.
5174-23—Dharamsey and Co, K Keshavrao Botabhai Dharandhar and ors v Mukund Bhicuji Waiti.
5191-23—Sukhtanker and G, Haji Valli Mahomed Hassam Dada v Chhotalal Maneklal and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.
5199-23—Merwanji K and Co, Rustom Sorabji Pawwalla and anr v W H Thorns and Co.
161-24—Khanderao L and M, Ranchhoddas Tribhuwandas Modi v Mehta and Co, Crawford B and Co.
183-24—Jamsedji R and D, Adamali Alfibhoy v Rachael Moses, Patell and E.
215-24—Dabholkar and J, Bai Putlabai and ors v Sambhuprasad Shivprasad Mehta.
267-24—Payne and Co, Vithoba Sina Nakhva and ors v Manjunath Kisson, Rele and Co.
280-24—Mulla and M, Pirojshaw Pallonji Mistry and anr v H R H Fett and anr, Dubash and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4862-21—Vachha and Co, The Jewellery Consignment Ltd v Galliars Electric and Trading a firm, Hiralal Th and Co, Dikshit M and Co, Daphtary F and D, Vachha and Co (between defendants and 2nd and 3rd parties).
5100-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v Chandulal Dharamsey.

SHORT CAUSE.

4730-23—Dabholkar and J, Shantaram Mangesh and Co v Kata Manjunath Marthapa Shambhag and ors, Dharamsi D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4875-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Wallabhdas Mulji v Pranshanker Narbheshanker Ghelabhai and ors, Pandia and Co, Mulla and M.
5006-21—Ramanlal and Co, Gordhandas Kallianji v F Mahomed, N C Dalal and Co.
1949-22—N C Dalal and Co, F Mohanlal and Co v Vallabhdas Dinshaw, Edgelow G W and Co.
5274-21—Dabholkar and Co, Padamsey Ludha v Kirsondas Devidas and anr, Jamshedji R and Co.
4689-21—Ramanlal and H, Gordhandas Kallianji v Padamsey Ladhoobhai, Ferreira and V.
5275-21—Mulla and M, International Banking Corporation v J Burjorji and Co, Madhowji and Co.
5281-21—Amin and D, Amtullaboo widow and ors v Taherally Tyabji, Amarchand and M.
5296-21—Jamshedji R and D, Sha Premchand Chhaganlal v Narotam Motichand, Chitnis K and M.
5303-21—Amin and D, Manibhai Hathibha Patel v Himatlal Premchand Mehta Ramanlal and Co.
6316-21—Amarchand and M, Dwarkadas Narandas Sampat v Kalianji Purshotam, Mulji Th and Co.
5333-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v Meghji Jugjiwan, Motichand and D.
5337-21—Amin and D, Kanayalal G Vyas v Ambalal Tricamdas, Khandwella and Co.
5343-21—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Ramdas v Narandas Amarchand and ors, Khambata and Co, Thakordas and Co.
5356-21—Soonderdas and Co, Natwarlal Motilal v Chotalal Kasturchand and ors, N C Dalal and Co, Merwanji K and Co.
5358-21—Mirza and M, Lalmahomed Badloo v Rahimbai widow, Payne and Co.
5363-21—Raghvaya N and Co, Jograj Chunilal v Madhav Panalal and ors, Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.
5368-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Mathuradas Vadilal v Tribhowandas Ranchod, Vachha and Co.
5369-21—Little and Co, R Head and Co Ltd v P J Mehta and Co, Jamsedji R and D.
5372-21—Craigie B and C, Jivraj Baloo Spg and Wvg Co Ltd and ors v Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji and ors, Payne and Co, Wadia G and Co, Merwanji K and Co.
5373-21—Mehta L and Co, Motigavri widow v Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya and ors, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1399-21—Edgelow G W and Co, K C Shriman Nedan Rajah Kotakal v Malbar Timber Co Ltd and ors, Crawford B and Co, Amin and D.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

94-21—Khanderao L and M, Mahomedali Abdulji Chhagan v Hassanalli Essaji Lam and anr, Vachha and Co.

UNDEFENDED LONG CAUSE.

1792-23—M B, Chothia and Co, v Chandaram Totaram Chamandas Attaram.

LONG CAUSES.

2938-21—Purnanand C and J, Tarabai Balchand Ratanchand v The Jamshed Mfg Co and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co.
2984-21—Pandia and Co, Hurgowandas Tulsidas and anr v Vrajlal Jiwandas, Sabnis and G.
2999-21—Mulji Th and Co, Liladhar Mulchand v Pirojshah K Bamji, Kanga and S.
3021-21—Mehta L and Co, Rupaji Dolaji and Co v Bai Sakerbai widow and ors, Vachha and Co.
3043-21—Mulji Th and Co, Makabhai Parpia and Sim v The Gold Mohur Mills Ltd, Payne and Co.
3101-21—Payne and Co, Pestonji Cowasji Chinoy v Dosabhai Pestonji Bhathena and anr, Manilal and K.
3105-21—Soonderdas and Co, Sidney George and anr v Taparia and Sons and ors, Khandwalla and Co.
3123-21—Daphtary F and D, Kilachand Mills Ltd v Girdhardas Gordhandas, Mehta L and Co.
3163-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v Kantilal Dulabhdas, Motichand and D.
3165-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v M Kunji Kadri, Mirza and M.
3218-21—Tyabji D and Co, Jugmohandas Harilal and Co v Bhogilal Ranchoddas and Co, Khandwalla and Co.
3221-21—Pandia and Co, Ramjiwan Nevetia v Gopaldas Virji, Dallas and Co.
3255-21—Daphtary F and D, K Worah and Co v R S Mathuraprasad Motilal and Co, Judah and S.
3285-21—Malvi M R and Co, Sitaram Shroff and Co v Abdulalli Jiwaji Patni, Khandwalla and Co.
3301-21—Vachha and Co, Shavaksha Dinsha Davar v Harvas Dama, Tyabji D and Co.
3322-21—Malvi M R and Co, Zulekhabhai Ibrahim Haji Gany Karim and anr, Matubhai J and M, Nanu H and Co.
3072-21—Thakoredas and Co, Hanif Maulabaksh v Kursum daughter of Karim and anr, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
3149-21—N C Dalal and Co, Jaswant Vadilal v Chotalal Samaldas, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2827-21—Motichand and D, Narotamdas Bhanji and ors v Mrs Laudina E Gomes, Amarchand and M.
1658-20—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Hemraj Walji, Ardeshir H D and Co.
3135-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Chimanlal Budhardas v Shah Mohanlal Bhagwandas, Amin and D.
3138-21—Manihar and Co, Jaigopal Premsugar v Premji Mulji and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.
3148-21—Manihar and Co, Jaigopal Premsugar v Thakarsidas Nandlal, Wadia G and Co.
2947-21—Matubhai J and M, Tricumji Damji and Co v Vallabhdas Purshotamdas, Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR, JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR JUDGMENT.

569-21—Matubhai J and M, Udhavji Siladna, v Shivshyamal Shivdayal, Patell and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1021-19—Jamshedji R and D, Pallonji Dinshaw and Co v Virji Canji and ors, Raghvaya N and Co.
77-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mahomed Usman and Co and anr v Jivraj Baloo Spg and Wvg Co Ltd and anr, Payne and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Craigie B and C, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2583-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Mahomed Rahimtoola Zainulabedin v Bhagwandas Liladhar and ors, Captain and V.
2848-20—Payne and Co, Chhotalal Anandji Chawan and anr v Lalbhai Tricumdas and ors, Payne and Co, Mancher-shaw and N, Craigie B and C.
646-21—Motichand and D, B Mansingh and Co v Jivanlal Manilal, Purnanand C and J.
669-21—Raghvaya N and Co, Haji Abubakar Haji Abdul Satar v Anantrao Narandas, Purnanand C and J.
684-21—Forbes and Co, Haji Abdul Nabi Shirazi v Bai Dhanbai widow, Ardeshir H D and Co.
737-21—Madhowji and Co, Bapooji Pitamber v Lakhmidas Mulji, Surveyor and Co.
743-21—Motichand and D, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chunilal Gandalal, Kanga and Co.
758-21—Mulla and M, Mithabhai and Co v C Tramji and Co, Dallas and Co.
765-21—Hiralal Th and Co, Bombay United Commercial Co Ltd v Vishram Manji, Dastur and Co.
782-21—Motichand and D, Trivedi and Co v Jamnadas Hurprasad and Co, Malvi M R and Co.
796-21—Matubhai J and M, Dady Jehangir Billimoria v Ratilal Lakhmichand, Edgelow G W and Co.
803-21—Pandia and Co, Deosy Harpal v Unorji Esmailji, Amin and D.
811-21—Mantri and Co, Chimanlal Chunilal Doctor v Kasturbhai Lalubhai Patel and Bros, Matubhai J and M, Amin and D.
869-21—Shroff and V, Mansingh Sheoprasad v Hiralal father of Gangaram Hiraml and Bros, Madhowji and Co.
873-21—Malvi M R and Co, Dwarkadas Chhogmal and anr v Kanialal Bansilal, Purnanand C and J.
1785-20—Mulla and M, Padamsy Ratansy and ors v Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D.
3607-20—Dubash and Co, Chimnlram Motilal v Ratanlai Bapulal and anr, Motichand and D.
2101-20—Soonderdas and Co, Javerchand Thakersy v Karim Rahamat Chakavalla and anr, N C Dalal and Co.
3639-20—Mehta L and Co, Velbai widow v Vallabhdas Gopalji and ors, Little and Co.
2534-20—Merwanji K and Co, Ramgopal Manchal v Abdul Sakur Yalimahomed, Dastur and Co.
704-20—Dubash and Co, Zoharmal Uttamchand v Bawanidas Tekchand, Amin and D.
642-20—Amin and D, Bawanidas Tekchand v Zoharmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

13-12—Re Abdul Hussein Abdul Tyab M, Mulla and M, Abdullabhai Seragally and ors v Abdul Kayum Abdul H M, Motichand and D.
26-12—Re Balaram Kashinath, D J Mantri, Dwarkabai widow v Bablbai alias Saraswatibai, Smetham B and L.
14-19—Re Sunderrao Kothare, Nanu H and Co, Sumatibai widow v Ganpatrao S Jayakar, Pandia and Co.
16-20—Re Jamaji Sorabji, Captain and V, Tehmina Jeewanji Sorabji A v Temulji S Anklesaria, Rustomji and G.
10-21—Re Haridas Premji, Motichand and D, Bai Mongibai widow v Pragji Dayal Heeriani, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2940-20—Bhaishanker K and G, Champaklal Gopaldas and anr v Keshrichand Maganmal and anr, Mehta L and Co.
2630-20—Malvi M R and Co, Bai Gangabai widow v Dayal Velji, Mulla and M.
454-21—Wadia G and Co, Thakersidas Nandlal v Premsukhdas Uderam and anr, Patell and E.
2256-20—N C Dalal and Co, Tricumdas Rowji v Narayen Anant Talverkar.
3024-20—Wadia G and Co, Muncherji Cursetji Khambatta v British India Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.
2795-20—Malvi M R and Co, Basil N Lang v Dharamsy Fulchand, N C Dalal and Co.
1718-20—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Bai Mongibai widow and ors, Craigie B and C.
1874-20—Daphtary F and D, Jivlal Ujamsey and Co v Mangaldas Chamanlal and Co, Jamshedji R and D.
2369-20—Madhowji and Co, Nanakchand Ishwarsing v Gordhandas Vallabhdas, Little and Co.
2942-20—Ferreira and V, Khadabhai Ramji and anr v Kullianji Moonji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

Re Indian Companies Act and Re Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co Ltd (in liquidation), Bhaishanker K and G, N H Moos (Applicant) v Frank H Spaull and ors (Respondents), Matubhai J and M, Malvi M R and Co, J P Wallace and Co, Manchershaw and N, Merwanji K and Co, Craigie B and Co, Thakordas and Co.

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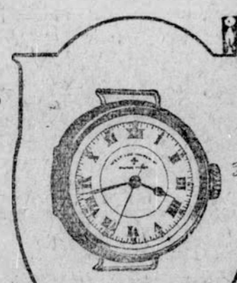

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COMMERCIAL.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 27.

The cloth market shows a distinct tendency towards a more satisfactory basis of business. The situation still leaves ample room for improvement, but many expressions of opinion coincide to the effect that market conditions are steadier. Cotton futures at to-day's opening were about a penny down as compared with last Wednesday's opening. Buyers of yarn and piece-goods have not, however, been able to secure in all cases the full benefit of this fall, and there cannot be any doubt about the determination of spinners of American cotton to improve their position. This is proved by the heavy vote in favour of short-time working.

The stiffer attitude of producers has led to a marked restriction of cloth turnover, but a moderate business has been recorded, and some makers of fancy styles and finishing fabrics are booked to midsummer. Staple grey cloths have scarcely received the same attention, but have not been neglected, and more trade has been attempted than could be successfully negotiated. India has bought grey dhooties and shirtings and made offers for printing cloths. Generally, however, the demand has run towards the fancy departments.

Some development of China inquiry is reported, but actual turnover is smaller than the extremely hopeful mail accounts as to the state of the interior and of the financial position would lead traders to expect. The bids coming forward for grey and bleaching shirtings are described as "absurd." Business for the Dutch East Indies is still on a small scale, but something has been done in plain cloths, and Singapore has also participated in buying. Egypt and the Levant have taken stock lots and a moderate miscellaneous trade comes forward from South America. Continental and home markets have not operated beyond retail consignments.

Bad as it is the yarn position is undoubtedly healthier, and, though the improvement must be ascribed to the short time decision, it is exceedingly welcome. Coarse numbers are now holding their own in the market, fairly heavy clearances having been made for Holland. Otherwise the export trade has not been active, though some considerable bookings in extra hard twist for the Near East are mentioned. Bolton qualities remain steady.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, Feb. 26.

The surplus of yarns is still keeping prices low, while the demand for cloth is increasing. This is all to the benefit of the manufacturer, who is securing good money. The inquiry for cloth has been a brisk one, particularly in regard to hessians, bagging, sacking, and tarpaulings. The home trade, the United States, and the Plate have been the best purchasers. With prices high, however, there has been a reaction, and the contract for maize bags from the South African Government has gone elsewhere. This has caused concern, for the contract ran to no less than two and a half million bags. Calcutta profited by being able to quote 5d. a bag lower. So far the effect of this placing upon the Dundee market has not generally been felt, but Calcutta has cabled an advance of price in jute. "A" and "B" twills are quoted there at 9lls. and 8lls. 6d. respectively.

Prices:—Jute: First mark actuals, £28 10s.; rod S.C.C. actuals, £28; black S.C.C., £24; daisee 2, £28, all February-March; mixed cuttings, warehouse, £15, 10s. Jute yarns, 8 lb. cops, 4.25 (2s. 10d.); 8lb. sacking chains, 4.38 (4 3/8d.); 8lb. hessian chains 5. Chester hessians, 10 por., 10oz. 40in., 3.8s (3 7/8); 8oz., 40in., 3.13 (3¼d.); 3.19 (3 3/16); 10per., 10½oz., 40in., 4.03 (4d.); 4.19 (4 3/16).

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, Feb. 27.

With the settlement of the dock strike the markets have shown a welcome tendency to renewed activity. Supplies of linseed to hand are large, and their transference from ship to mill will enable the production of much-needed oil to be resumed. There is still a marked scarcity of this commodity. Up to £50 was actually paid last week for spot oil and £47 10s. for February delivery, but with less strenuous conditions prices eased and opened the week at £47, 15s and £45 respectively. For forward delivery the market is steady and values about unchanged. Demand for cotton oil is very moderate, crude Egyptian offering freely at the reduced level of £13. 10s., while for soap-makers' grade of refined £46. 5s. is asked. Rape oil is steady and in fair demand. Crude soya bean oil is scarce. Palm kernel and ground nut oils meet with only a small trade.

In the oilseed section the near position is also firm and Plate new crop offers at £19 15s. £19 10s. per ton (delivered terms) afloat according to position, and at £18 15s. ed. for February-March shipment. Egyptian cottonseed is cheaper, and quoted at £13. 5s. for black Egyptian and £10. 15s. for Bombay February-March.

Cattle cakes are in better request.

COAL.

CARDIFF, Feb. 27.

Quiet and unsettled conditions prevail in the Welsh steam coal trade. The market, unaffected while the tonnage supply lasted, now feels the full effect of the dockers' strike and its disorganising aftermath. Demand has fallen to a low ebb and prices, while steady for forward shipment, are weak for prompt loading.

The recent hold-up and diversion of tonnage from home ports prevents shippers covering their requirements, and inability to lift purchases causes supplies to accumulate. For quick clearance collieries offer substantial concessions, but buyers show no disposition to clear old orders and await normal conditions. The existing situation is contrary to trade indications, for the tendency is for foreign buyers to stock to provide against the miners' strike contingency.

Best Admiralty large is weak for prompt

(Continued in column 6.)

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 17.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 5/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 21/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 21/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 11/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 15/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 23/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 3/4.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 590.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 660.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 650.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 141.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 134
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 238
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 169¼
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 338.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.28-5/8.
London—Paris Frcs 90.40.
London Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 110.60.
London—Rome Lires 100.00.
London—Berlin Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

Telegraph Transfers ..	1/4 3/4	Quiet
Bar Gold	....	
Bar Silver Spot.	33 7/16	Quiet

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Mar 17 Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 21/32
Bank Demand	1/4 5/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/4 15/16
Fcs. Demand	590
American Dollars	338
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	238
Japan	141
Singapore	169 1/2

Market Steady.

	London, Mar. 15.
Rents 3 per cent	57
Berlin Cheques on London	33 7/16
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/16
„ 2 months hence	..
Tone of Silver—Very quiet at absence of demand	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.	
Interest day to day loans ..	1 5/8
Interest 7 days Market loans ..	2 1/8
	London, Mar. 14
Rents 3 per cent.	57
Berlin Cheques on London	..
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2
„ „ 2 months hence ..	33 5/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Little Indian buying—Steady	
Interest day to day loans	1 5/8
Interest 7 days Market loans ..	2 1/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	New York, Mar. 15
Demand Bills	42.85
	London, Mar. 15.
Exchange on London in Paris ..	90.70
„ „ „ Germany	1.0.22
„ „ „ Italy ..	16. 3
Stockholm	32.61
Christiania	32.61
Amsterdam .. 11.56	Yesterdays. 11.56
Switzerland .. 24.78—	„ 24 72
Belgium .. 110.25—	„ 110 5
Athens .. 262.50—	„ 2 2.50
On London at Paris—France, ..	90.70

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Mar. 15.
DISCOUNTS Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 3/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st..	3 1 2
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1 1
„ „ „ 6 „	4 3 8
Rentes 5 per cent	21 5

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Mar. 15.
Funding Loan 4 % 1960-90..	£ 87 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	91 3/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	101 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	55 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 % ..	45
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (sterling Loan)	64
Govt. Securities 3 %	55

BULLION.

Bombay, March 17.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/8.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/8/5.
Bar gold ready Rs. 26/7/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 26/7/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 26/8/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 82/1.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 82/3.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82/13.

LONDON, March 15.

Bar gold ready s. 96/3.
Silver ready d. 33/7.
Silver forward d. 33/5.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. Very little business.

SILVER

Bombay, Mar. 17

Ready:—82—1—0			
Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Fagon 82—4—0	82—5—0	82—3—0	
Chitar 82—15—0	82—15—0	82—13—0	
Teji Mandi.			
Fagon 0—8—0			
Chitar 1—4—0			
Tone—Market Steady.			

GOLD.

Bombay, Mar. 17.

Ready:— 26—6—9			
Vaida Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Fagon 26—7—9	26—7—3	26—7—3	
Chitar 26—8—9	26—8—3	26—8—3	
Tejee Mandi—			
Fagon 0—1—6			
Chitar 0—5—6			
Tone—Market Steady.			

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, March 17.

A further advance of 32 to 36 points in old crops and 29 to 30 points in new crops in New York futures has been reported to-day. Liverpool has been reported 29 to 32 points higher. The markets advanced on scattered buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's Liverpool friends, Messrs. Charles Stewart and Sons, cable under date 15th instant (11-45 a.m.) as under:—

"Market likely to advance materially, short interest is considerable, contracts very scarce."

Their New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 15th March as follows:—

"Weather somewhat less unfavourable."

Advices from the Home markets seem to show that sentiment has been changing there during the last few days and it looks as though the inherent strength of the statistical position is beginning to re-assert itself. We are inclined to think that we have seen the lowest prices for the time being and we now look for further advancing prices in all markets in the near future.

In sympathy with the further advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 573 nearly unchanged for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening several Commission Houses were moderate buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 574. Around this level other Commission Houses and one Japanese Office were sellers which caused the prices to give way to Rs. 570. On general buying the values again improved to Rs. 572 at which rate the Bazar closed at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 574¼ and going up to Rs. 575 gave way to Rs. 573¼ on Commission Houses selling, and closed steady at Rs. 575 on Exporting and Japanese Houses buying.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 553 and going up to Rs. 555 on general buying declined to Rs. 552 on Exporting Houses selling, and closed at Rs. 553. Whilst May Oomra opened at Rs. 558¼ and touching Rs. 560 on Commission Houses and Bulls buying, gave way to Rs. 556 on general selling, and closed at Rs. 557. F. G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted Rs. 515 and Rs. 517 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady on Saturday and the inquiry was limited. About 2,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—

	Bales.
F. G. Bengal Rajputana	200
Fine Oomra	nil.

Total tenders up-to-date are as under:—

	Bales.
F. G. Bengal	2,800
Fine Oomra Berar	900
Fine Oomra Central Provinces No. 1	1,000
Fine Oomra Central Provinces No. 2	1,900
Total bales	6,600

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6—30 P M,

Bombay, Mar. 17.

Fully Good Broach ..	April/May ..	575
Fully Good Bengal ..	March ..	518
Fully Good Bengal ..	May ..	519
Fine Oomra	March ..	556 1/2
Fine Oomra	May ..	559 1/2

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 17.

Fully Good Broach April/May ..	572
„ „ Bengal March	520
„ „ „ May	520
Fine Oomra March	555
„ „ May	558
Good Southerns May/June.	597

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 17

Description, Super-Fine,	Fine F.	Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind			
Punjab	550	540	525
M. G. Oomra No. 3	577	567	552
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	607	597	582
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	592	582	567
M. G. Broach	602	592	582	572
M. G. Mathia	565	555	535
M. G. Khandesh	572	562	542

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 17.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/-
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 99/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1933 Rs. 97.
5 per cent War Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/14.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/14.
5 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/10.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, March 17.

The Share Market remained closed to-day.

Weltevreden, March 15.

Sugar Trust reports that there was no business. Secondhands were quiet with a slight decline in prices. Business was done in superior at the following rates:—

Ready 20½ to 21½.
August/September 16½ to 16 3/4 and in Browns at 15 3/4 for August/September.
To-day's quotations for Superior—
Ready 20 3/4 to 20 7/8 done.
June/July 17 done, being in demand.

London, March 15.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta at £19½ for April/May shipment to Hull.

Linseed La Plata Argentine at £18½ afloat.
Rapeseed Toria at £17 3/4 for March/April shipment to Hamburg, and at £18½ for first half of March shipment to Genoa.
Rapeseed Ferozepore at £16 3/4 for April/May shipment to Hamburg, and at £16 3/4 for May/June shipment to Rotterdam.
Cottonseed. Bombay at £10 for March/April shipment.
Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon, C.I.F. for shipment £45 3/4 March/April.
Tone of Linseed:—Firm.
Cottonseed:—Quiet.
Linseed Oil:—Good tone.
Wheat:—Steady.
Rice:—Little doing

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

March 17.

New York Market 15th March 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known Prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close.
28.92	May.	29.25+33		29.24 + 32	
28.17	July.			28.53 + 36	
25.58	Oct.			25.87 + 29	
25-20	Dec.			25.50 + 30	

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 29.28, lowest 29.12, range .16 points Idle featureless market.

Liverpool Market 15th March 1924

Previous Close	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 A.M.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close
16.90	Mar.			17.22	+32
16.82	May.	16.95+13	17.05+23	17.13	+31
16.47	July	58+11	16.70+23	16.76	+29
14.85	Oct.			15.05	+20
14.36	Jan.	14.46+10	14.56+20	14.56	+20
Egyptian.					
20.00	May.			20 35	+35
18 70	Nov.			18.92	+22

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Friday last estimated at 209,000. (2) Market small, firm Saturday market. Scattered buying, absence of contracts. In Carolinas rains cooler, west cloudy.

(3) May highest 17.20, lowest 16.92, range .28 points. Firm Saturday market. Scattered buying meeting little cotton for sale. Distinctly better feeling developing here.

Another of our Liverpool friends cables us on the 15th instant as under.

"Strong technical and Statistical position reasserting. Expect advance."

	Liverpool, Mar. 15. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	3,000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp-	200
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	150
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—	
Mid. American Spot Quiet	17.4
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	21.1

	Liverpool. Mar. 15. To-day's prices	
	Mar. ..	17.22+32
Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.O.	May ..	17.13+31
Liverpool.	July ..	16.76+29
	Oct. ..	15.05+20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mas. 15.

Months.	To-day's Price.
March	17.22+32
April	17.16+31
May	17.13+31
June	17.03+30
July	16.76+29
August	16.20+29
September	15.42+22
October	15.05+20
November	14.72+19
December	14.64+20
January	14.56+20
February	14.49+20
March	14.42+19

Tone.—Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 15.

Months.	To-day's Price.
March	20.45+35
April	20.40+35
May	20.35+35
June	20.34+34
July	20.32+32
August	20.12+32
September	19.72+32
Octovber	19.22+23
November	18.92+22
December	18.90+22
January	18.87+22

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, Mar. 15,

Months.	To-days price.
Mar.	17.03+13
April	..
May	16.94+12
June	16.83+10
July	16.57+10
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	14.92+07
Nov	..
December	..
January	14.48+12
Feb.	..
Mar.	..
Egyptians Mar	20.25
May..	20.10
July.	20.2

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Mar. 15.

	To-day's Prices.
May ..	29.23+31
Futures at New York. July ..	28.55+36
Oct. ..	25.87+29
Dec. ..	25.50+30

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, Mar. 15.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports..	6,000
„ Expoets to Great Britain ..	..
„ Exports to Continent ..	..
Futures at New York	..
„ „ „ May ..	29.23+31
„ „ „ July ..	28.55+36
„ „ „ October ..	25.87+29
„ „ „ Dec. ..	25.50+30
Spot Cotton at New York ..	29.25+35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	29.38+25
Futures „ „ May ..	29.29+38
„ „ „ July ..	28.36+36
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	16
Demand Bill Silver foreign mined	63 3/4

WHEAT

	London Mar, 15
ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Buyers	43/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Paid Sellers	42 3/8
AUSTRALIAN F/M Buyers ..	46/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J sellers	30/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi. per 492 lbs. C.I.F. M/J Sellers Cargo Paid	41/9
Tone—Firmed	
Afloat to U. K.	3,265,000
Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs 42 3/8 April France	
Australian Wheat 47/9 Feb, to Continent	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Mar. 17. (6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 4 0	12 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 14 0	12 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	76 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	73 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	66 0 0	13 4 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 8 0	13 4 0
Groundnuts	67 0 0	13 8 0
Mowraseed	10 0 0	10 4 0
Barley	40 0 0	..
Castorseed	72 0 0	14 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready ..		
Delivery	40 0 0	5 13 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p	
Wheat, April/May ..	6 13 9	
Wheat, A/M ..	7 3 0	
Linseed, A/M ..	12 9 6	
Linseed Sept ..	13 1 0	
Groundnuts M/A ..	62 8 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 M/A	15 8 0	
Guiarat Castor Seed Vishak	13 0 0	

METALS.

	London, Mar. 15.
English best Selected Copper ..	£ 70 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	67 3/8
Copper Bragiers	89
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	31
Corrugated Sheets	18
TIN BLOCK	£ 285 3/4

BRASS.

	Bombay, Mar. 17. per md. Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4 65 8 0
Brass	1/ 66 8 0
Brass	1 1/4 67 0 0
Brass	1 1/2 67 0 0
Brass	1 3/4 67 0 0
Brass	2 67 0 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Mar. 17. per md. Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4 76 8 0
Copper	1/ 80 0 0
Copper	1 1/4 80 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2 77 0 0
Copper	1 3/4 77 0 0
Copper	2/ 77 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars	61 0 0
Panchteka Joint	29 0 0
Copper, English Bars	81 0 0
Brass Bars	40 0 0
Pat Klai	81 0 0
Lead, Country	18 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4 64-8-0 to 1	65 8 0
„ „ „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2	66 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2	77 0 0
American 3/4 76-8-0 to 1, 1 1/4	80 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 17.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand .. ..No.	14 1/2	0 15 6
Kilachand .. ..No.	20 1/2	1 2 0
Currimbhai .. ..No.	12 1/2	0 15 0
Elphinstone .. ..No.	12 1/2	..
David .. .. ..No.	10 1/2	0 15 3
Shapurji .. .. ..No.	10 1/2	0 15 0
Trikamdas .. .. ..No.	10 1/2	0 15 0
Sattara .. .. ..No.	10 1/4	0 15 3
Shapurji .. .. ..No.	6 1/2	0 13 0
Lighthouse .. .. ..No.	6 1/2	0 13 0
Japan .. .. ..No.	40 /1	1 13 6
Japan .. .. ..No.	42 /2	2 0 3
Japan .. .. ..No.	20	1 1 6
Japan .. .. ..No.	32	1 9 6

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 15.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May ..	£ 19 3/8
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
Higher not much done.	
„ Month Jan/Apl Value ..	38/6
„ Buyers, etc. May/Aug Buyers	37/6
Tone:—	

RUBBER.

London, Mar. 15.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apr./May	11 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	12 1/4
Tone:—Flat. Further speculative Selling.	

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 17.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Mar. 15, 1924.

Cotton	10467 Bales
Wheat	16424 Cwts.
Linseed	10485 „
Rape etc.	2587 „
Gingellyseed	716 „
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	1081 „
Castorseed	3320 „
Rice	8577 „
Myrabollams	7421 „
Cottonseed	7137 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Grain	1970 „
Juwar	1332 „
Masur	1061 „
Barley	342 „
Bajri	1447 „
Coal	2930 Tons

2 Day's Total.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS (ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION).

Bombay, Mar. 17.

Khadi	..Rs. A. p.
Textile	1 2 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Longcloth (Fall weight) 34/40 inches	
Rachael per lb.	..
Standard per lb.	1 9 0
Century per lb.	1 7 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 0
Phoenix per lb., ...	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb ..	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb. ..	1 9 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 8 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203	
Rachael perlb.	1 9 0
Swan Finlay.	..
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 6
Longcloth Quality	..
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40. ..	
Textile(Hand) per b.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Bombay Cotton per lb.	1 7 0
Pahelwan per lb.	1 6 0
Ghula Chhap	1 6 0
Salita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per	1 10 3
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 9
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 9
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill.	
Standard per piece	7 0 0
Phoenix „ „	7 1 0
Swan Finlay „	7 0 0
Hindustan „	7 2 0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill	
Pearl	..
Bleached Check	
Kasturchand „	1 8 0
Bombay United	1 7 6
Black Check 5 lb	
Textile per piece	9 8 0
Spring	..
E D Rachael	8 8 0
Pearl	13 2 0
Hindustan	13 2 0

SUGAR MARKET.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

Bombay, March 17.

The market opened yesterday steady and remained so throughout.

To-day the market opened with yesterday's steady tone and has ruled firm with good business doing. There has been an exceptionally good demand for spot sugar as shown by to-day's offtake for local consumptions which is about 6,000 bags. In spite of the heavy arrivals there has been no change in spot prices.

We give the following quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Ready, Rs. 28 per cwt.
February-March, s. 31/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
June-July, s. 26/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
July-August-September, s. 25 per cwt. F. B. H.
Transhipment ex s. s. Nurmahal, Rs. 22-12 per cwt.
Continental B E B Beet Sugar, Rs. 27-8 per cwt.
March, s. 38/9 per cwt. F. B. H.

GOKULDAS CULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

The thirty-first annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Gokuldas Cullianji Barsi Cotton Press Co. Ltd., was held on Thursday 13th March 1924 at 3 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, 74-76 Bora Bazar Street Fort, Bombay, Mr. Vasonji Deoji presiding.

The Directors in the course of their report for the year ending 30th June 1923 stated that a net profit of Rs. 37,583-7-9 had been made during the year. On the balance of Rs. 19,551-0-6 brought over from last year's account being added the amount available for disposal is Rs. 57,084-8-3 which the Directors recommended to dispose of as under:—To write off to Machinery depreciation Rs. 5,500; to Building depreciation Rs. 2,500; to New wells Rs. 200; to Live-stock, Dead-stock Furniture depreciation Rs. 400; to Barsi Gin's Electric Installation depreciation Rs. 400; and to carry for Reserve Fund Rs. 5,000. To pay dividend free of Income Tax for the year ending 30th June 1923 at Rs. 50 per share of Rs. 250 each of "A" Capital and Rs. 8 (Pro-Rata) per share of Rs. 50 each of "B" Capital Rs. 27,000; To pay Bonus to Company's Staff Rs. 1500; To carry forward to next year's account Rs. 11,584-8-3; Total Rs. 57,084-8-3. The Director's report was adopted together with the recommendation made in it. The appointment of Mr. Vasonji Deoji as an additional Director of the Company was confirmed. The retiring Director Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas was re-elected as a Director. Messrs. Dalal and Shah were appointed as Auditors for the ensuing year. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, March 17.

Java White Ready, Rs. 28 to Rs. 28-2.
Beet White Ready, Rs. 27-3 to Rs. 27-6.
Java Brown Ready, Rs. 24-12.
Java February Shipment, 31s. 6d. harbour.
Java March Shipment, 31s. 5d. harbour.
Beet February Shipment, 30s. 7d.
Tone of market:—Steady sellers.

WOUL SALES.

Liverpool, March 15.

The series of London and Colonial wool sales closed to-day. Of the whole amount of 18,212 bales catalogued, a good proportion was sold. There was a steady competition. Whites and Extra qualities were barely on January rates. Medium to Fair, Whites and Yellows were 5 to 7½ per cent dearer, and Greys with the exception of Joria, were 5 to 10 per cent. dearer, compared with the close of the previous series of sales.

(Continued from Column 1.)

around 28s. 6d., with seconds freely offering for spot loading at 27s. 6d., but in both cases collieries indisposed to sell forward on this basis. Dry coals are quietly active but need support for early positions, with best grades available at 27s. 6d.—28s. and ordinaries 26s. 6d.—27s. Monmouthshire collieries have a fair business, but shipment difficulties result in an unsettled and rather weak prompt market. Black veins rule dull at 28s. 6d., with Westerns 27s. 6d. and Eastern Valleys

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

GANDHI DAY.

Ladies' Meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3-30 p.m. Lectures on "Women and Social Service."

Laying of the Foundation-stone of the Ismail College, Andheri, by H. E. the Governor, 5-45 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Trades Association, annual general meeting, Messrs. Mongini's premises, Churchgate Street, 6-30 p.m.

Annual General Meeting, Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay, at 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 22.

S. S. "Dongola" with the English mails leaves at 2 p.m.

Fancy Fete in aid of Poor Parsis' Housing Fund, to be opened by H. E. the Governor.

MONDAY, March 24.

Annual Prize-distribution, David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, 5 p.m. (S. T.), H. E. the Governor will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Malwa" with mails from London of the 13th instant left Marseilles at 8 a.m. on the 15th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Muroran Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 15th instant and is due to arrive here on Wednesday evening, the 19th

The S. S. "Penang Maru" left Hongkong for Singapore on the 15th March.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of the 1st instant arrived at Marseilles at 8 a.m. on the 14th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train left at 4 p.m. and were due to arrive in London on Saturday evening. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Morea" with the mails from Bombay of the 8th instant arrived at Port Said at 7-30 p.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Devanha" with the mails from London of the 6th instant arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 7-30 a.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at midnight on Friday, the 21st instant.

DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

The annual prize-distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, which was postponed from the 18th instant will now take place on Monday, the 24th instant, and that ladies and gentlemen to whom invitations to attend the function have been previously issued are requested to accept this intimation.

HELP FOR DISTRESSED MILL-HANDS.

Some workers of the G Ward D. C. C., Dadar, went last Sunday from house to house to collect donations. They collected Rs. 9-0-0 in cash and ten to fifteen seers of rice. Workers will go from house to house daily in the morning and it is hoped the residents of the ward will contribute their mite to help the poor distressed mill-hands

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of the 16th to 6 a.m. of the 17th instant:—

Small-pox 15 attacks and 5 deaths; Cholera, nil; Plague 6 attacks and 5 deaths; Influenza nil. Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 124. Total mortality this day last year 135.

BOMBAY JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA.

The Bombay Jamiat-ul-Ulema requests Maulana Kifayetullah and Maulana Shaukat Ali, that in view of the seriousness of the Khilafat question and the weight that Indian Muslim opinions shall carry in this behalf throughout the world it is incumbent that the decision arrived at in the joint setting of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema and the Central Khilafat Committee should at first be given to the Press to obtain support from the public. Finally another meeting of all the leading men and Ulema of British India be convened at some central place to give finally to the decision.

YOUNG BHANDARI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Under the auspices of the above Corps the "Rangapanchami" Utsaw will be performed to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of Mr. Laxman Narayan Parkar at Umarkhadi.

HOLI CELEBRATION AMONG LABOURERS.

A public meeting of the labourers of Bombay will be held at Damodhar Hall, Potbavdi, Parel, under the auspices of the Central Labour Board, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m., when addresses on Holi and how to spend the sacred days will be delivered by prominent Swamis and sacred songs suitable to the occasion will be sung. All are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned special requisition meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, and soon after this meeting is over the other special requisition meeting will be held at the same place Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

A LECTURE ON VEDANTA.

Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society, Swami Sharvananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Math, Madras, will deliver a public lecture on "Practical Vedanta" at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort.

LECTURE ON "SAMAJ SEVA."

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a public meeting of women of Bombay will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Shrimati Rajkuverba and Prof. Lalit will entertain the audience with music.

THE BANDRA VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the above Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. at the New Rangari's Chawl, Khar Road, Bandra, to celebrate the last day of the Gandhi Month. The principal speakers will be Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar (M. L. C. of Poona) and Dr. Savarkar. The work of the Committee during the Gandhi Month will be placed before the meeting. All are cordially invited to attend. The untouchable brethren are specially invited.

The Committee appeals to the public to be in touch with the Congress Municipal Party, for the redress of their grievances. Any suggestion as to Congress or Municipal work will be welcome; and the public are requested to put themselves in communication with the Secretaries for this purpose.

THE GANDHI DAY.

WOMEN'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the ladies of Bombay will be held to-day (Tuesday) in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Bhai Devidas Gandhi and Pardhubhai will deliver lectures on "Women and Social Service." Kavi Lalit and Rajkuverbai shall sing national songs. All ladies are cordially invited.

LIFE BEYOND.

Mr. L. B. Nayak will conduct an occult study class of the Student Movement under the auspices of the Esean community on Sunday next at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) in the Shreemati Nathibai Girls' A. V. School at Nawroji Street, Thakurdwar. The subject will be "Are you seeking a knowledge of the Life Beyond?" The class is open to all.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A PATHAN.

Sub-Inspector Mohamed Akbar placed before Mr. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sharafdin Atamohamed for intimidation and assault.

The facts are that on Sunday night at about 10-30 p.m. one Wadilal Rupchand was seated with a friend of his at the maidan when the accused came up to them and said that he was a municipal watchman and had orders to clear the maidan of mavalis. The complainant in obeying the ruffian's orders proceeded as far as the Cama Hospital when he came up to him and holding him by his shirt demanded all money, etc., he had on his person and lifted a big bamboo stick to assault. Fortunately for Wadilal, a police patrol in plain clothes arrived on the scene and asked the accused to take the complainant to the Police Station if he had any charges against him. This the accused did not do and asked them to clear off. He was however arrested and a remand was obtained to enable the police to look up his character.

The case stands for hearing to the 24th instant.

CORONER'S COURTS.

TIRED OF LIFE.

Jagjivan Pragji, a typist in a solicitor's firm, and residing with his brother-in-law in a chawl at Sheik Memon Street, was found lying unconscious in his bed on Saturday morning and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. A letter found on the person of the deceased showed that he intended to make an end of his life.

At an inquest held by Mr. A. R. Kling, a verdict of suicide was recorded.

SEQUEL TO TRAM COLLISION.

On the 6th February a tram car was standing at the foot of the Byculla Bridge at about 9 a.m. when a double deck tram car came from the back and dashed into it. The driver of the standing car being unable to control the car jumped out and it the act fell down and was injured on the head and face. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on last Saturday—Tetanus having set in.

The City Coroner held an inquest on Sunday when the jury returned a verdict that death was due to the injuries sustained by his having jumped out of the tram car.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO ROB AND MURDER.

Mr. J. C. Tuscan, proprietor of the Esplanade Hotel, situated at Dhobi Talao, charged John Pereira before Mr. R. F. H. Dastur on Monday, to attempt to rob and murder.

Mr. P. P. Godinho watched the proceedings for the prosecution; whilst Police Prosecutor, Mr Spencer, appeared for the police.

The facts as briefly set out by Mr. Godinho are that on the 13th November last the accused entered the hotel at dead of midnight and over-powering the complainant inflicted several wounds by a knife. The complainant was rendered unconscious and was removed to the hospital. After his discharge from the hospital and on coming to his hotel he found in the room where the assault had taken place one pair of shoes and a mat. The complainant with the aid of the articles connected the attempt on his life to John Pereira, who used to frequent his hotel and identified the articles as belonging to the accused. He searched for the accused ever after and on information proceeded on the 12th instant to the s. s. "Karpara" lying in the docks, where he found the accused. After a little conversation the accused gave the slip, but was eventually arrested and handed over to the police.

The case stands adjourned to the 26th instant to enable the police to make further inquiries.

MANDVI KHADI EXHIBITION.

EXTENDED TILL NEXT SUNDAY.

The Mandvi Khadi Exhibition will be closed not on Tuesday, the 18th instant as previously announced but on Sunday, the 23rd instant, the extension being decided upon on account of the special demand of the public. The Exhibition will remain open on the following days at the time stated below:—

To-day (Tuesday), Gandhi Day—from 4 to 11-30 p.m. There will be a public meeting at 9 p.m.

Wednesday, the 19th instant—Special day for Depressed Classes. Public meeting at 9 p.m.

Thursday, the 20th instant—Special for ladies from 1 to 5 p.m., as usual from 5 to 11-30 p.m.

Friday the 21st, Saturday the 22nd and Sunday the 23rd instant, from 1 to 11-30 p.m.

Admission fee: Annas four only.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

MERCANTILE PRESS CO., LTD.

The forty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the registered office of the Company on the 17th March. Mr. Mooljі Haridas was in the chair.

The audited accounts of the Company and the Chairman's report was unanimously passed. The report inter alia stated that the Profit and Loss account for the year under report showed a credit balance of Rs. 41,793-5-10 which with the balance of last year amounted to Rs. 46,311. After providing for income-tax, depreciation, etc., a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. or Rs. 5 per share was declared.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting closed.

CUSTOMS CIRCULAR III OF 1924.

The Director of Information, Bombay, has sent the following circular issued by the Commerce Department, Government of India:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that for the corresponding item of Entry No. 66 of Schedule II appended to the Notification of the Government of India in this Department No. 73-T, dated the 22nd December, 1923, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Serial No. 66; No. in the Statutory Schedule 88; names of articles—Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines, all sorts not otherwise specified. Soda, Caustic, Flake, per cwt.; Tariff valuation 21; Duty 15 per cent.

MILL STRIKE.

PAYMENT TO WORKERS

FEEDING OF CHILDREN A FAILURE.

There was a certain relaxation of tension visible on Monday in the proximity of mills. A number of Mills arranged to pay the men, at least those of them who were in Bombay, their wages for the month of January which ought to have been paid long ago. And this course relieved the anxiety of the men somewhat. There were more smiling faces visible in the mill land yesterday, and more brightness to be seen. From an early hour the mill operatives went to those mills which had put up notices that they would be paid on Monday morning, and anxious crowds could be seen patiently waiting at the gates to receive their wages. Inside the mill compounds there were several policemen to be seen, in addition to the watchmen belonging to the mills, and a clerk sat at a table with tickets. These tickets were handed over to the men as they went inside and they exchanged them for money at another table. Everything passed off quietly. Outside the mill gates and at convenient places parties of soldiers and armed police were placed with an Honorary Magistrate at the head of the whole show. But it was an unnecessary preparation, as the men were in no mood for a fight. They wanted their wages, which they ought to have received long ago. No doubt most of the money will go to satisfy the demands of the Marwari money lenders, or their prototypes the terrible Pathan money lender, who must have had good business all this time, was waiting for his prey near the gates, but that was only one side of the whole tragedy. In some of the Mills the men were not paid before it was 10 o'clock, perhaps because there was not sufficient police force. As stated above. Police force was absolutely unnecessary and it was the undue nervousness on the part of the employers which had prompted them to summon these men to their aid. While only a few of the mills had notified in the Press that they were willing to pay the men, many others in different localities also made payments to their employees without any bother. Even if all the mills had paid off their men, nothing untoward would have happened. And it was time that the men were paid. There was no trouble anywhere in the whole mill area. Most of the mills which paid off their men are on the Ferguson Road, but some other mills in Tardeo and Foras Road also followed that good example on Monday morning. One or two mills had made payment on Sunday, and it is hoped that after Monday's experience the remainder of the mills would at once pay January wages to the men. Monday's behaviour of the mill workers was most peaceful and exemplary, as it has been hitherto, and there was not a single incident out of the ordinary in the whole mill area.

FEEDING OF CHILDREN.

As regards the arrangements for the feeding of the children, a work so kindly initiated by Lady Wilson, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, the efforts of this association did not meet with the response which it deserves. It can be said that it was a complete failure. But the failure was due not so much to the good intentions of the association itself, and the preparations made by it for feeding the children, as to the lack of publicity. The fact ought to have been widely placarded, and great publicity given to the whole thing. But perhaps the sudden resolution to help these starving children would not admit of sufficient time for publicity. Only at the Tardeo centre about half-a-dozen children were to be seen inside the compound there, and at other places not a single child or boy was visible in the vicinity. Lot of milk and boiled rice, with dal and other things, were kept ready and there was none to receive the doles. Whether the failure was due to want of publicity, or to the unwillingness on the part of men to send their children over such long distances, or to the delicate self-respect of the men, it is impossible to say. If better arrangements are made by providing motor lorries to carry the children over long distances, by informing the operatives by visiting their chawls, and by other means possible, there is a likelihood of some response being made on Tuesday. As it was, with the exception of the five or six children who were waiting in the compound of the Tardeo centre, the whole thing fell flat. Perhaps owing to caste restrictions—which are of great importance when dealing with these men—the men did not send their children to the feeding places! But even the milk for the feeding of babies was not availed of by the mothers, and in all the three places it remained unused. At all these places arrangements were made for supplying milk to about 80 to 100 children of the mill operatives, and the feeding of between 300 and 400 boys. The hours were between 9 and 11 in the morning, and the depots were placed at convenient places. Perhaps the one Matunga, which is so far away from mill centre, might be dispensed with, as it is placed in a locality where only better class people live. But that is not the only place which was deserted by the children. Even at the Victoria Gardens none was to be seen. But if the centres could be shifted to the mill area, and placed at convenient distances from the chawls of the operatives, perhaps a better response might be received. This feeding is to continue for more than a week, and with greater advertisement more children are likely to come in the future. But a greater effort also requires to be made if it is intended to help the poor men and their children by giving them this assistance, otherwise all the efforts of this Association are likely to go for nothing.

Another group of mills will be paying wages to the men on Tuesday and subsequent days of the week, and, according to the programme of the Mill Owners' Association, by 20th every mill will have paid its men. Perhaps Monday's good example might induce the remaining mills to hurry up with the payment.

The question now remains whether the payment of their wages is likely to stiffen the backs of the men, or is likley to bring about a better understanding between the men and the Owners. All the events that took place on Monday gave no indication either way, and it is difficult to pronounce a definite opinion. As stated previously there are large numbers of men who are anxious to rejoin their work and thus feed their starving families; there are others who are equally anxious to stay away from the mills until their demands are granted. But while the former are too weak to make themselves felt or heard, the latter are more determined and more resolute, and are likely to triumph in the end, irrespective of the payment of bonus or otherwise. But at any rate there is no likelihood of the men returning to work immediately—not before the Holi holidays.

MORE CHILDREN FED AT NOON.

In the afternoon it was found that the centres opened by the Bombay Presidency Women's Council were able to feed a large number of children of the mill workers in the different localities in the city. The reason why more children did not go there was that there was no sufficient publicity, owing to the sudden decision of the Council to give relief to the children. Mr. Masani did his best to inform the workers of the fact that several centres were opened in the city for the relief of their children, and a number of volunteers were sent into the different chawls for the purpose. The result of this was that more children went to the feeding centres about noon, although the results in the morning were most disappointing. At Matunga 116 children were given milk and food; at the Victoria Gardens 90 children were fed and at Tardeo about 50. This makes a total of 256 children at all the centres. Mr. R. P. Masani who looks after the centres is desirous of opening more centres at other places, and of giving better food if necessary. But he wants the co-operation of workers, and if any suggestion is brought before him he will be ready to consider it. He himself visited about 20 mills in the course of the day, and he found that most of the labourers were not aware of the feeding centres started by him. And when those children who were given a good feed went home and informed others of the fact, they brought a large number of other children to the various centres. At Matunga Mrs. Masani, Khan Saheb Katrak and Dr. Contractor were in charge of the work; at Tardeo, Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir and Mrs. Goulding were in charge and at the Victoria Gardens Mrs. Kalianibai Sayad and Mr. Sayad Munawar of the Social Service League were working.

The payment of wages to the men has brought about a better understanding among them of the realities of the situation and a few mills were working yesterday, but with only depleted numbers. The Rachmel Sassoon Mill started work with 350 the New City of Bombay with 250 and the Indo-China had 200 men. This number falls far short of what these mills employ in normal times, and it is only a beginning. But the beginning has been made and it is expected that the example will be followed by other mill workers in the next few days. But there is the factor of the Holi approaching when men generally take a prolonged holiday. But in view of the compulsory holiday all these days and the privations which the men have undergone, it is quite possible that they might chose to go back to work in the near future.

It is expected that more children will be fed on Tuesday at the various centres. Up to now the Women's Council have been able to collect more than Rs. 10,000, and if more money is required it is hoped that it will soon be forthcoming.

MILL CHILDREN'S RELIEF FUND.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Already acknowledged—Her Excellency Lady Wilson, Rs. 1,000; His Highness the Aga Khan, Rs. 2,000; through Lady Jehangir, Rs. 251 through Lady Jehangir, Rs. 25. Total Rs. 3,276.

Further donations—Sympathiser, Rs. 5,000; the Nawab of Junagadh, Rs. 500; Anonymous, Rs. 500; Lady Hayward, Rs. 250; Lady Macleod, Rs. 200; Mr. Bhojsingh Pahlajani, Rs. 100; Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Desai, Rs. 100; Dr. Ambler, Rs. 50; Mrs. Palmer, Rs. 50; Mrs. K. M. Jhaveri, Rs. 25; Nursing Staff, Napean Nursing Home, Rs. 20; Mr. D. A. Tarankhopkar, Rs. 15; Friend Rs. 10; Unemployed, Rs. 11. Total Rs. 6,811. Grand total Rs. 10,087.

CORPORATION PRESIDENTSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Within the next few days, the office of the President of the Corporation will be vacant; and according to the policy laid down by Pherozeshah Mehta it is the turn for a Hindu member to grace the chair for the next year. May we hope, that such an election may be at most unanimous? Mr. V. J. Patel cannot be tied down to Bombay in the face of his pre-engagements at Simla and Delhi. Mrs. Naidu cannot be in Bombay before May next. There is Dr. Javle eager for the high office. In the old Corporation, he could have attained it. But in the present Corporation, if there is one Hindu member, who is loved by his own party and respected by the other the most it is my friend Mr. Luxmidas Rowji Tairsee. He is not a Moderate; nor is he an Extremist! He is essentially a rational, reasonable, matter-of-fact, good humoured, and good mannered gentleman, who has done his bit in the cause of his community, city, country and humanity; and deserves to be elected unanimously.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson was present at an "At Home" given by the Sheriff of Bombay at the Willingdon Sports Club on Monday afternoon.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AUDITORS REAPPOINTED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding. The first item on the agenda was the election of new members of the Municipal Standing Committee in place of the retiring ones. Six members retired and there were ten new candidates. For Mr. V. A. Dadhoikar's place on the Improvement Trust Board, as he had to retire under the rules, there were two candidates and an election by ballot took place. The Corporation proceeded to reappoint the two present auditors for the current year, in spite of an amendment that a Chartered Accountant be appointed as one of the Auditors. The Corporation also addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Police that there was no necessity for having a new theatre at Girgaum near the Khatau Makanji Building.

Dr. K. E. Badachanji moved, seconded by Dr. Vorah, that Messrs. B. B. Desai and H. S. Katrak be reappointed Municipal auditors for 1924-25.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved that the question be referred to the Establishment Committee in order that at least one of them ought to be a Chartered Accountant so as to bring new mind to bear on the whole matter. He had no objection to the Commissioner's suggesting any man he wished but he wanted one of the auditors at least to be a new man.

Mr. A. K. Pai seconded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman opposed. He said if any officer of the Corporation deserved to be reappointed it was these two gentlemen. If anybody was to be blamed for the irregularities it was the Corporation who had paid no attention to the repeated reports of the auditors about the accounts. The Corporation must be blamed for these and not those two gentlemen. He was amazed at Mr. Tairsee's suggestion that the Commissioner should suggest the name of the new auditor. These gentlemen ought never to be appointed by the Commissioner and they should be quite independent of him. They had done their duty well and deserved to be reappointed.

Dr. Cursetji supported the proposition.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai was surprised that Mr. Tairsee was enamoured of the Commissioner and Mr. Pai was enamoured of Mr. Tairsee. These gentlemen had done their work creditably and conscientiously. They were independent in their work and they ought to be always independent of the Commissioner and should never be appointed by him, as was suggested by Mr. Tairsee.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram opposed the amendment as he thought the present auditors had done their work properly. Mr Tairsee, he said, ought to have known better than bring such motions before the House.

The amendment was thrown out only six or seven voting for it and the original proposition was passed.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO INDIAN ARTISTS.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy moved that the following resolutions passed by the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal:

"This meeting calls upon all lovers of Indian Art to give all possible encouragement and preference to Indian artists. It requests all Municipalities, public institutions, memorial committees and similar associations to entrust all the work in architecture painting, sculpture and the art-crafts to Indian artists and craftsmen. This meeting strongly condemns the attitude of the Government of India as betrayed in Mr Ley's amendment to Mr. Sethna's resolution on the part of Indian artists in the mural decoration of New Delhi, and declares that it would be a degradation for accomplished Indian mural painters to work as journey men at the command of less experienced foreign artists."

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seconded and the motion was accepted.

ONE MORE THEATRE AT GIRGAON.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. H. S. Sathe and others complaining that a notice was put up at Khatao Makanji building at Girgaum, that a theatre was going to be erected at the place; that the notice had not been inserted in the Press; that there was a cinema next door and that there was no necessity of having a new theatre.

Mr. Fazul Ibrahim moved that the letter be recorded as he said when the question was discussed the Commissioner had told them that the Police Commissioner had done everything possible to notify the fact, publicly, but had received no protests from any person.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seconded.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said they must not have any more cinemas in residential localities. The fact that no notice was put up in the Press showed that people did not know properly that a theatre was going to be erected there.

Mr. Jehangir Boman Behram said there was a cinema already in that locality and no new theatres should be put up there. There were too many cinemas in Girgaum and as far as possible they should have no more of them. He moved that the Police Commissioner should be informed to that effect.

Dr. Viegas seconding said in a residential locality like Girgaum they should not have many cinemas.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai was of the opinion that the locality was thickly populated, and the cinemas already existing there were a nuisance enough. He was strongly felt that they should have no more cinemas in the Girgaum locality.

Mr. Damodar Haridas said they had already a theatre land at "Pilhouse" where at nights they could find all kinds of loafers and vagabonds. By having more cinemas at Girgaum they would be turning it into another "Pilhouse" and they should prevent it at all costs.

Mr. B. T. Desai said the mover of the amendment was right in saying that they should have no more cinemas in Girgaum.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale said there were many chawls there all of which were thickly populated, and there was already a cinema next door. To have a theatre now, would be adding to the nuisance from which they were already suffering.

The amendment was adopted by a majority.

The results of the ballot about the elec-

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

ALL-BANDRA (3) BEAT HINDU GYMKHANA (2).

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament opened with two matches in the preliminary round on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Monday afternoon. The Hindu Gymkhana beat the All-Bandra in the first match at 4-30 p.m. and lost by the odd goal in five.

From the bully-on the Bandra forwards got away and it a few minutes secured a short corner which was cleared by Pathare, the Hindu right-back. Bannerjee and Katt got away, but the latter's pass to the right extreme was not much use as D. Pathare in that position was a passenger throughout the game except once in the second period when his excellent centre resulted in Bannerjee scoring the second goal for the Hindu Gymkhana. Both goals were visited in turn, but neither quintette could sound the boards easily. Towards the end of the initial period, Bannerjee, the Gymkhana centre-forward, got possession and ran through the Bandra defence and his pass to Katt, the inside-right, resulted in the latter scoring with a hot shot.

The teams crossed over, with the Hindus leading by one goal. Fernandes, the inside-left of All-Bandra, received a clear pass from the half line and his slow push was stopped by the Hindu custodian, but a second dribbler by the left half went in off the goalie's pads, being on even terms, the both teams began to play better and some excellent stick-work was seen. Andrew Perreira, the Bandra centre-half, was the guiding power of his team and played an excellent game. The Hindu forwards now had a good share of the attack and junior Pathare, who had run himself of the footwear, ran down the right line and his centre ended in Bannerjee scoring. The Bandra boys were not disheartened at this and played a combined game. Gonsalves, their pivotal man, soon equalised taking advantage of Pathare's bad judgment in halting a long shot. Thereafter the Hindus secured two successive penalty corners, but Bannerjee was pulled up for "sticks" on both occasions. The suburban quintette then led the attack and C. Fernandes shot the deciding goal.

The teams were:—

All-Bandra:—Elias; Dharmai and E. Perreira; Serto, A. C. Perreira and Siqueira; F. Dharmai, O. Gonsalves, Ferozedin, C. Fernandes and A. Fonseca.

Hindu Gymkhana:—Rane; J. Pathare and Madan; Ramnath, Ethiraj and K. Rane; D. Pathare, Katt, Bannerjee, Talpade and Rao.

Referees:—Major Cockshott and Capt. Smith.

SECOND MATCH.

A 15-GOAL VICTORY.

The second game between the Hornets and the L. C. Recreation Club was a hopelessly one-sided affair and resulted in a win for the Hornets by the record margin of 15 goals.

Play was for the whole period confined to the Recreation Club "twenty-five" and in the first half the Hornets put in nine and added six more in the second. Benjamin, the unlucky goalie, did his best, but he was alone against the whole of the Hornets team except the goalie. The Hornets scored the goals in a most convincing style, but they might have spared poor Benjamin who was certainly in danger of having his face smashed when Hyde, Littlewood and Fairman used all their strength to net the ball from close quarters. This kind of target-practice was hardly essential seeing that they had a lead of nine goals by the first half while their opponents had not the ghost of a chance of crossing the half line. Any way let us hope that their shooting will be as good when they meet the winners of the Islam Gymkhana and B. E. S. Old Boys "A".

The teams were:—

Hornets:—Erast; Gabrielle and O'Brien; D. C. Rodrigues, Wilson and McKenzie; Fairman, Hyde, Littlewood and Downes.

L. C. Recreation Club:—Benjamin; S. D'Souza and Guest; Sequeira, F. Gonsalves and F. Rodrigues; Cooper, Peters, Lisboa, J. Perreira and S. D'Souza.

Referees:—Major Cockshott and Capt. Smith.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

G. I. P. Parel "B" vs. Boys United, 4-30.
Independents vs. Improvement Trust, 5-15.

CONDER TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following are the results of Saturday's play:—

Daadkamkar and Mehta beat McClumpha and Luxa, 6—2, 6—4.

Banaji and Dhage beat Natu and Telunge 6—5, 6—3.

Gunjikar and Velkar beat Tidke and Constantine 6—2, 7—5.

Perkins and Kolhoff beat Mehta and Jakhi 6—0, 6—0.

Tyabji and Tyabji beat Sabarmati and Jog, 6—2, 8—6.

The following games are down for decision to-day:—

Motilal and V. N. Rege v. Gunjikar and Velkar.

Seowan and another v. Pereira and Bunyan.

Nagarwalla and Captain v. David and Tata.

Cooper and another v. Desai and another.

Maine and Loveday v. Bhadkamkar and Mehta.

The following are the results of Monday's games:—

Pereira and Bunyan beat Seowan and Rutnagar 6—4, 6—1.

Nagarwala and Captain beat David and Tata 3—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Desai and Rajaiyer beat Cooper and Morenas 6—1, 6—1.

Gunjikar and Velkar beat Motilal and Rege 6—2, 6—2.

The following games are down for decision to-day (Tuesday):—

Sinclair and Hodgkinson vs. Banaji and Dhage.

Pereira and Bunyan vs. [illegible] and Captain.

Willard and Beardsley vs. Jeejeebhoy and Petit (Holders).

Gunjikar and Velkar vs. Tyabji and Tyabji.

OKAMOTO TO COMPETE FOR ALL-ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March [illegible].

S. Okamoto, a well-known Japanese tennis player of Calcutta will go to London for the all-England championships this year and is also expected to be one of the representatives of Japan in this year's Davis Cup competition. Okamoto is now in the Calcutta office of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. He has been successful in more than one tournament in India. He won the Bengal Championship singles last year, but was forced to withdraw in the final this year owing to [illegible]. He sails to England at the end of [illegible].

RUGBY MATCH.

England defeated Scotland at Rugby football yesterday by 19 points to nil. The victory have thereby won the International Championship and the Calcutta Cup for the season in succession.—B.O.W.

tions to the Standing Committee will be announced next Thursday, when the Corporation meets.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY MARCH 18, 1924.

MRS. NAIDU'S MISSION.

By excluding the Cape Province from the operations of the Class Areas Bill, the South African Government has cut the ground under the only argument that can be urged in support of this obnoxious piece of legislation. If the Whites of the Cape are not anxious for the segregation of non-Whites and can live side by side with the latter in harmony, does it not become obvious that the agitation in other provinces in favour of segregation is engineered by only a handful of Whites? The Cape Province contains the largest number of Whites and non-Whites of all the provinces though the population of Indians in Natal and the Transvaal is much larger; and if there is any real racial poblem anywhere in the Union it should have been in this province. But the Whites there have declared that class legislation of the type of the present Bill is utterly repugnant to the liberal traditions of the Cape where the policy has always been one of equal rights for all civilised men.

In the face of this frank declaration of Cape Whites what justification have Whites in other provinces to legislate against non-Whites in the objectionable manner they propose to do? Moreover, it is now stated that the Jews and even the native races of the Union are likely to be excluded from the operation of the legislation. If that is so, then only the Asiatics will be left to face the humiliation of the legislation and we know that the majority of these Asiatics are composed of Indians. It will be Indians, then,—the subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor—against whom this legislation will be specially directed. Is that a prospect which either the Indian people or His Majesty's Government can view with pride? Is *Pax Britannica* for ever to connote helotry to the Indian subjects of His Majesty? Only the other day Lord Olivier warned politicians throughout the Empire that one of the easiest ways of disrupting and breaking up the Empire was to make discrimination between one race and another on the ground of colour and not on the ground of qualification. General Smuts and other Boer politicians though professing loyalty to the Empire, are in reality working to wreck the Empire by taking to the path of racial discrimination with a vengeance. The refusal of the Cape Whites to be a party to the iniquity which some of the hot-heads in the Transvaal and Natal provinces are contemplating against Indians, is a welcome sign of returning sanity in the counsels of the Union authorities. It is to be hoped that the Whites in other provinces too will realise the utter folly of their anti-Indian campaign and will fall in a line with their compatriots of the Cape. If the latter can live in amity with non-Whites and suffer no harm, why cannot the Whites in Natal, Transvaal and the Orange River State, do likewise? The latter are really labouring under a false fear of Asiatic competition. They have effectively put a stop to Asiatic immigration and have no reason to fear that the Asiatic "menace" will grow with years. As for the Asiatics already in the Union, they have all become or are about to become as much a domiciled community, as the Whites themselves. They will have no other "home" than the Union and their interests and outlook will be confined to the Union only. It would be both illegal and immoral for the Whites to try to eject them from the Union and send them adrift over the world.

In this connection, the country has reason to congratulate itself on the immensely gratifying success of Mrs. Naidu's mission in the Union. She has shown characteristic tact as well as firmness in dealing with the Indian question. She is right in saying that the present difficulties in South Africa are due to a misconception and needless fear of the unknown. The Asiatic or rather Indian menace exists only in the imagination of the racial bigots among Whites. The Indians, wherever they have gone, have shown themselves to be a most peaceful, accommodating and law-abiding community. It is the Whites, on the other hand, who by their arrogance, selfishness and obtuseness, have alienated the sympathy of Indians and made cooperation for mutual advancement difficult. As Mrs. Naidu says, the solution of the racial problems of South Africa will not be difficult of achievement if a round table conference is convened and all the cards are placed on the table by the various interests concerned. Will General Smuts take the initiative in the direction indicated or will he and his fell-Whites think it derogatory to the dignity of the White race that they should sit at the same table with non-Whites?

E T—AND INDIA.

Till barely six months ago all the stock arguments which one is accustomed to hear from British politicians against the grant of self-government to the people of India, were used by these politicians in the case of Egypt. The ignorant fellaheen, like their Indian confreres, the illiterate ryots, were, we were told, quite content with British rule and bitterly resented the suggestion that they should be ruled by their own countrymen. The politically-minded section of the Egyptian people were like their Indian confreres, described as an infinitisemal minority whose influence for good was little, but whose potency for mischief was enormous. The political "agitators"—as the leaders were described—were nothing but harpies who prayed upon the ignorance and passions of the helpless masses. But within six months all this has been changed. No British politician cares to talk any longer of the incompetence of the Egyptians to rule themselves, of the dangers of allowing "agitators" of the type of Zaghlul to have a hand in the administration and of the necessity of British bayonets to keep the different sections of the Egyptian people from flying at one another's throats. The Prime Minister of England himself sends a message of congratulations to Zaghlul and his countrymen on their attainment of self-government and His Majesty the King himself conveys his greetings to King Faud! How do British politicians account for the complete transformation of the ignorant fellaheen and the pestilential agitators of Egypt within the brief period of six months? Has the change been in the Egyptians or in the mentality of the British politicians? The people of India are not so blind as to fail to see the moral of the triumph of the Egyptian national movement. They are in no way inferior to the Egyptian people in civilization or culture. Their political training also has been comparatively longer and more comprehensive. In these circumstances it is down-right hypocrisy on the part of British politicians to argue that if Indians are allowed to rule themselves there will be anarchy and ruin in the land. The people of India, however, have ceased to be guided by their so-called trustees and like the Egyptians are determined on achieving Swaraj for themselves at any sacrifice.

Notes of the Day.

An Object-Lesson

While the Government of India have lavishly acquiesced in the Commander-in-Chief's rhodomontade that with a smaller army than he already has, and a less costly one, he would not be responsible for the safety of India, though that safety is threatened from no quarters which we can perceive, the British Government are silently giving effect to military reductions which are and ought to be an object-lesson to the *chukmi* politicians of India. Both the Army and Navy estimates have been reduced substantially, and yet the safety and integrity of the United Kingdom are not by a iota sacrificed. For Britain to-day is the strongest naval power in Europe, stronger, probably, than all the European Powers combined, now that the great German navy is consigned to the deep. She has, of course, a formidable rival across the Atlantic; but she has wisely decided not to provoke the United States into being an actual antagonist by constantly speaking and thinking of it as a potential one. Besides, Britain can no more afford to indulge in a suicidal rivalry in matters naval, if the Americans have determined to break the world record in naval preparedness, than he could afford to compete with France in military "preparedness" on a conscriptive basis. And in this consideration we leave out all count of relative profitability or suitability. Britain is unequal, single-handed and unaided, to undertake the defence of the entire Empire; but then she wisely declares she is not exclusively responsible for the defence of that Empire. India is the only member of her Empire whom she has not conceded even yet this elementary right of providing for the local defence exclusively by local material, and suitable to the local requirements. For, India has still to provide for a great portion of the military defence, not only of her own borders, but also for the Empire. The only respect in which the military budget of the present British Government might at all be said to smack of Chauvinism is in the matter of air defence. Even there, they have effected economies by reducing the establishment in regions where really Britain has no need to provide for aerial defence. But the supreme factor governing the British air estimates is, of course, now as last year, the rivalry with France. France is threateningly over-equipped in the fourth arm, if one may so describe the air armaments. Britain is determined to maintain a sufficient margin against the nearest potential antagonist within striking distance, and even here the possibilities of disarmament are not negligible.

Bengal Nationalists on Trial.

The decision of the Nationalist Party in the Bengal Legislative Council to throw out the Budget in its entirety will, we hope, be followed by action equally courageous and not merely theatrical and pusillanimous like that of their confreres in the Legislative Assembly. As in the Assembly in the Bengal Council too the Independents with the Swarajists are in a distinct majority, but though the Swarajists under the leadership of Deshbandhu Das can be depended upon to hold together to the last, one cannot say the same thing of the Independents. Unfortunately, the leader of the latter, Mr. B. Chakravarty, has just been unseated as the result of an election petition from a rival candidate. It is to be hoped, however that having once decided to swim or sink together the Independents will not betray the Swarajists when the time comes for action. The Bengal bureaucracy has shown absolutely no sign of any change of heart on its part. On the other hand, with every concession or sign of weakness on the part of the Council, it has only stiffened its back. Its open defiance of the will of the legislature and the public has been seen in the continued arrests which are taking place under Regulation III of 1818, inspite of the resolution of the Council asking for the immediate withdrawal of the Regulation and the release of all detenus and other political prisoners. Epen apart from this and other political considerations, the rejection of the Budget will be thoroughly justified as the nation-building departments are left by it to be starved as heretofore. The diarchical system, which is responsible for the inequitable division of funds between the "reserved" and "transferred" departments, must be knocked on the head, if there is to be any progress and since the bureaucracy is unwilling to let diarchy go, the only way to bend it to the popular will is for the Council to withhold Supplies and let it face the consequences.

Bombay University Reform.

With the departure of Prof. Geddes last Saturday, the problem of the Bombay University reform becomes more urgent than ever. So far as we know, no arrangements, temporary or permanent, have yet been made for the carrying on of the Sociology Department, which is neither fair to the probable incumbent nor to the University, nor even to the students. An explanation may, perhaps, be found in the rumoured intentions of the Government to take this matter immediately into hand, and start about radically reforming and reconstructing the Bombay University. Time is a great factor in this matter, particularly under the prevailing conditions, when men's minds are unsettled, and where it is possible only with the rarest luck to treat such great questions of national reconstruction in India on entirely non-party lines. Government cannot be unaware that there is a strong feeling in the country against their entire educational policy, so far prevailing. If proposals for University reform elicit assurances of support from the most pronounced critics of Government, it is because they perceive in the move an earnest of a radical orientation of policy. If time is allowed to lapse needlessly, other thoughts and suggestions might prevail. The bona fides of the Government might come to be questioned; their ability and intention to carry through the most beneficial changes might be doubted. Hence the supreme necessity of immediate action, if only to give effect to the old adage —Well-begun is half done.

"Efficiency Tests."

Some very suggestive "efficiency tests" have been made in a letter to the Corporation by Mr. Pherwani, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Bombay University, which require to be studied by the members who have the good of the city at heart. These "tests" cover a wide field of Municipal administration, and if we examine the affairs of the city in the light of these "tests," it will easily be found that the city is lagging very much behind. While admitting that the ideal is not always easily attainable in practical life, we do not think any adequate attempt has hitherto been made to equip the city on the most up-to-date and advanced lines. Let us take one test—Parks and Play-ground Test—and see where Bombay stands in this respect. "What is the percentage of residential area reserved for open squares, parks and play-grounds in each ward? Is there an open space within five minutes' walk of every home?" So far as this question is concerned even the most zealous Commissioner will admit that the city is not making any progress at all. We are not referring to the newly-developed areas in the north of the Island where population is very sparse and there are large areas of unoccupied land, but to the southern part of the city where the population is the thickest. The question of providing more open spaces requires to be dealt with promptly, as in the interest of public health the city cannot afford to neglect it.

Consolidation of Small Holdings.

Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai contributes to the current "Bombay Co-operative Quarterly" an article entitled "Consolidation of Small and Scattered Holdings" which provides interesting and instructive reading. It is a brief and comprehensive exposition of facts, detailing the various remedial measures adopted by the Baroda State and in the Punjab. The fragmentation and scattering of agricultural land in India proceeds apace, what with the laws of succession of the various communities and the strong sentiment relating to ancestral property in the hearts of the people; and the evil has increased appreciably in the last decade. The thoroughly unprincipled division of agricultural land by the heirs to estates is responsible for a variety of small and scattered holdings of uneconomic productivity and of various shapes and sizes inaccessible by public paths. The result is two-fold. The farmer gets barely a sustenance, or not even that, and the State is suffering in the shape of reduction, or even complete loss, of land revenue. To check this growing evil the Baroda State has passed a permissive measure on the principle of original ownership, which can be taken advantage of by any village of the State desiring consolidation of its scattered holdings provided two-thirds of its khatedars holding not less than a half of the land so express their desire. Though, hitherto, the law has not been requisitioned the State has confidence in its ultimate utility. A more successful remedy, but voluntary, is the cooperative consolidation of Mr. Calvert, I.C.S. for the Punjab. Here the agriculturist volunteers to adopt the scheme of mutually satisfactory exchanges and the remedy has met with great success. The farmers grasped the scheme at once in many of the villages and the result has been a rapid shrinkage in the number of the small holdings and an increase in the average and minimum size of holdings. Mr. Guleri in his paper read before the Indian Economic Conference 1922, held at Patna, gives instructive figures testifying to the popular success of the scheme. Mr. Desai urges that such measures should be adopted also in Bombay, which has recognised the necessity of the same as evidenced by the resolution passed in the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference of 1922. Aware of the profound conservatism of the holders who are fanatically dominated by sentiment, he is of opinion that the State and the leaders of public opinion should take the necessary steps, by propaganda and practice, to instruct them in the advantages of the measure.

Legislation and House Leakage.

L. X. R. writes:—

"That house leakage should have necessitated legislation is evident proof that the complaint is widespread. However, no amount of legislation can be expected to cure a standing evil so long as the root causes are allowed to remain. A fair computation of statistics of leaky houses of this city will show that by far the greater percentage of them are houses with terraced cement or concrete roofings. With no prejudice against reinforced concrete structures which of late years have been so popular in Bombay and suburbs, it may be said that these have been to a great extent responsible for bringing cement terraced roofing so much in vogue, which is by no means a safe roofing for the wet season. With the heavy monsoon that is experienced on this side of the Peninsula even the best tiled roof is apt to nod in a continual downpour of hours, for water finds its level and also finds its way. It is addmitted on all hands, however, that tiled roofs have well stood the test of time and may be depended upon by virtue of their being easily handled in case of dripping by more correct setting. The terraced roofs have a different tale to tell and that by reason of their phenomenal absorption of water during the wet season and equally phenomenal contraction in summer. But absorption and contraction are not their only weak points. The leakage commencing at the outset at the caves widens and, with the cracking of the whole terrace in summer, no amount of repair can stop the leakage unless it be by replacement of the roof in its entirety. Most of the Development chawls share this fate and even the Seweee Cotton Green depots present a helpless appearance during the monsoon on account of being porous. In the universal enthusiasm to make these cotton depots absolutely fireproof they must have overlooked the porous nature of the roofs. In justice, it must be said that the leakage does not seem to be due to any defect in design or construction but solely to the unsuitability of the roofs to local climatic conditions. The Improvement Trust has taken the hint in time, for many of its buildings in course of construction are to bear tiled roofs. The sooner other private and public bodies follow its example the better will it be for them and for the tenants. The Bombay Municipality needs to exercise its controlling functions restricting as far as possible new constructions with terraced roofs, and whatever legislation is in view should follow not precede the pursuance of such a policy."

The New Boiler Laws.

A good deal of dissatisfaction has been caused in industrial and engineering circles in this Presidency by the report of the Boiler Laws Committed which was published last year. It is apprehended that if the recommendations of the Committee are carried out and the new draft rules are put into operation, industrial progress will be seriously hampered. The Committee has recommended, among other things, that the existing provision of law requiring the person in charge of a boiler to possess a certificate should be abolished. This recommendation has been made with a view to enable even non-certificated firemen to take charge of the boilers. But will such a change conduce to the safety of the engine and the factory as a whole? At present the boilers are generally looked after by well-educated and competent engineers. The class of firemen, in this country at any rate, are illiterate persons, who do their duties mechanically. Is it in the interests of the factory to prefer these firemen to the present better-educated and certificated men? There is a suspicion in the public mind that by the new rules it is sought to diminish the chances of Indian engineers being employed in the factories by leaving the door of employment open to illiterate and non-certificated firemen of European birth discharged from service on steamers or railways. These may form a cheaper agency, but will they be able to safeguard the safety of the machinery to the same extent as the trained engineers? In the interests of industrial progress it is highly desirable that the existing provision necessitating the employment of a certificated person in charge of the boiler should not be done away with.

Dictatorial, Not Democratic.

"On-looker" writes:—"The following words from the speech of the member-in-charge, Development, an Indian, the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, indicate the attitude a Government member can take towards the elected member of the Council, when the Government is sure of a majority amongst the latter. The Council proposed a cut of Rs. 74 lacs only—a reasonable proposition out of 274 lacs demanded. Mr. Pahalajani indicated by actual calculation of figures how the cut was possible, if necessary development and railway constructions were not carried out, as promised by the member-in-charge and if staff and repair charges were slightly reduced. Yet, the voting went against the cut. If the Government had not been sure of the Maratha and Sind elements being behind them would the Government member have used the words 'if he (proposer) does not accept *my* offer, I do not want to offer any cut"? This is dictatorial, not democratic. Spending 74 lacs means incurring an unnecessary liability of 4.5 to 5 lacs for the year—a burden which falls on the current revenue—the taxpayer—the landholder. Do those who voted for this, realize what burden they were throwing on their electorate by their vote? The Development Member said:—

"Under the circumstances I am prepared to cut out this sum to *some* extent out of this Budget to meet the House. I say that Government desires to co-operate with Honourable members opposite. . . Now look, Mr. President, may I point out to Honourable members, although I am a merchant, I am not accustomed to bargain (and much less) as a member of Government. The Honourable members are not going to bargain what we are going to cut. ..... If Mr. Javakar thinks it is not a friendly speech and if he thinks he does not hold out his hand I won't offer any cut. . . if my Honourable friend will accept my offer, I should be very pleased either to do it myself or to allow him to cut it. But, if he does not accept my offer, I do not want to offer my cut."

Tramway Fare.

The Tramway Company has come out with a flank attack on the Corporation, seeing that it can get nothing from the Corporation in the way of enhanced fares. In spite of the hard struggle of its supporters in the Municipality, the Company sustained a heavy defeat and no increase was given either in respect of the tramway fares, or the supply of electrical energy. The Tramway Company has now written a letter asking for permission, under its agreement with the Corporation, to levy increased fares on new lines which it is going to lay from Gowalia Tank to Grant Road and from the King's Circle to Dadar. All these days the Company tried to frighten the Corporation and suspended its work of extention, until the proposed increase was definitely and finally vetoed by the latter. Now, all at once the Company has became active, and the new lines are being laid, and the public are surprised at this sudden zeal. The Company had even categorically refused to extend its lines in these directions unless its demands were granted. We do not think that the demand for an increase is justified, looking to the short length which the Company will have to lay at both the places, and its financial condition as a whole. All that we urged against the previous demands of the Company is equally applicable in this case, and the Corporation should reject the request of the Company. There is no justification for the enhancement, as the Company will be amply recompensed for any small capital expenditure it may have to incur by increased returns on it.

ANOTHER NATIONALIST TRIUMPH.

FINANCE BILL REJECTED.

PT. MALAVIYA LEADS OPPOSITION.

"A FRAUD UPON CIVILIZED WORLD."

SIR PURSHOTAMDAS OPPOSES OBSTRUCTION.

SIR MALCOLM HAILEY'S THREAT.

"OPPOSITION WILL SERIOUSLY PREJUDICE INDIAN ADVANCE."

(By our Special Representative.)

DELHI, March 17.

Political situation here underwent another striking and dramatic change to-day. In my message yesterday, I said that there was hardly any chance of a refusal to allow Finance Bill to be taken into consideration, and I had good grounds for saying so. In fact, the National Party meeting which was held last evening and discussed matters till late at night definitely turned down this proposal and decided to carry various amendments, some of which I discussed yesterday. But this morning witnessed a different spectacle. It was really an eleventh hour decision, for it was almost exactly at eleven just when the Assembly was meeting that the National Party leaders decided to resist the motion for taking the Finance Bill into consideration. It was noticeable that Pt. Nehru, Pt. Malaviya, Messrs. Phookun and Patel and others trooped into the hall after eleven and though their faces did not betray their minds, some notice was seen being circulated among members of the National Party informing them probably of this decision while Government Whips were engaged in anxiously and searchingly looking for their prey. This seemed suspicious but to uninformed spectators nothing seemed certain till Pandit Malaviya rising after Sir B. Blacketts speech opposed the motion for taking the Finance Bill into consideration. The atmosphere which was not as exciting as on last Monday became electrified gradually. Swarajists and Nationalists joined hands to retrieve their position to put an end to the last week debacle and regain control of the situation. It must be said to their credit that they succeeded in this. Sir B. Blackett moved the motion and attempted to destroy what he said were catchwords and repeated assertions about Governmental finance in India such as that Government was extravagant, military expenditure was burdensome, European services were highly paid and taxation had increased inordinately. He denied each of these charges. But in trying to show that taxation was very low he got himself into a sorry mess by arguing on the basis that the rate of taxation per head is one shilling and when the Finance Member was reminded that there was evidently some mistake since it is ten shillings Sir B. Blackett looked worried, but ultimately admitted that he had mistaken "twelve shillings" written in his notes for "twelve annas". He agreed that money figures do not always represent correct position, and that the Budget could not be separated from the general political atmosphere. But he asked the House to consider it on its merits, patronisingly invited it to remember its responsibilities, and took upon himself the right to inform it that its rejection would be proof of its unfitness.

But the speech of the day was Pandit Malaviya's, who, in opposing the consideration of the measure, made a speech lasting nearly two hours and half. He spoke for an hour and quarter before lunch, and nearly the same time after it. His first sentence that he rose to oppose the proposal to take the Finance Bill in consideration evoked approving cheers from non-official benches. His speech covered familiar grounds, but some points in it were well made and deserve notice. For example, he held the Government of India responsible for the unsatisfactory nature of Government's response to the national demand rather than the Secretary of State, thus rightly knocking the bottom out of the liberal theory of Delhi being tied by Whitehall. Replying to interruption; he said we had given time to Lord Olivier to make a sympathetic statement. Both he and Pandit M. Nehru thought that Lord Olivier expressed only pious wishes, but promised nothing and gave nothing, and drew attention to Mr. Richards' statement about dicennial advance Pandit Malaviya attributing the Government's refusal to hold a Round Table Conference as showng lack of courage, and Pandit M. Nehru characterising Mr. Richards' statement as our first experience of Government's change of heart. As regards the mock responsibility given to the Assembly this time, which Sir B. Blackett had emphasised, Pandit Malaviya would not look at it. We are asked to sanction taxation without having power to touch all items of expenditure he remarked. That was his first ground of opposition to the Finance Bill. "Before I support taxation," he reclared," I should have liberty to reduce expenditure wherever I please." So long as that is not done and so long as the present system, is what it is, my sense of self-respect and my conscience compel me to refuse support to taxation. A statement which was loudly applauded by Swarajists and told Government that if they wanted to give Swaraj, let reality come in place of the sham which exists at present. Warming up by frequent applause he had won, the Pandit referring to the representation of India in the Imperial Conference and the League of Nations, boldly said: "This is a fraud which you are practising upon the civilised world," and asked with indignation why do you humiliate us still further. His three other grounds of opposition were (1) "extravagance of the present Government, (2) want of popular confidence in it, and (3) its disregard for the liberty of Indians on all these counts, he concluded we cannot conscientiously and honourably vote for the motion.

Sir M. Hailey followed him with a weak speech probably because he was taken unawares, and was unprepared. He referred with more than parental affection to the last Assembly which was so willing to cooperate and enquired whether the Nationalist's rejection of four heads, last Monday, was some obscure form of co-operation. He found fault with Swarajists because he could not understand their policy and with Pandit Malaviya for joining the extreme faction which he refused to join two years back. He asked six reasons for opposition to the Finance Bill and wanted to know the reasons of change in the tactics of the National Party though Mr. Patel informed him, in friendly undertone, that he could not understand it. Sir M. Hailey attributed the change either to adverse criticism by the Press of Tuesday's action or to the desire to avoid the choice between the Salt Duty and Provincial Contributions. He hinted that such action would not make the British Parliament grant further reforms and Parliament after all was the final arbiter. In short, as Pandit Motilal, who followed with a neat speech longer and stronger than any he has made in the Assembly, remarked the Home Member is pastmaster in the art in which Government excels, namely, the art of "divide and rule."

Pandit Motilal's speech was important, for its uncompromising adhesion to the October manifesto of the Swarajists, and for its clear recognition of inadequacy of the step they were taking. "We are not refusing supplies because we have no power to do so," he confessed, "but we shall be no parties to the passing of the budget because we have no control over the executive. You frame the Budget as you please, and then come and tell us if you don't say "ditto" you are irresponsible, while for fitness we prefer to examine fitness in relation to the people we represent and not in relation to the Government, said the Pandit.

After Purshottamdas had reluctantly and with heavy heart, as he said, opposed the two Pandits, division was taken and Nationalists carried the day again by three votes.

Thus Government will now levy taxes on its own moral responsibility, while the Nationalists forces have been mobilised and revitalised. The two Pandits deserve highest credit specially Pandit Malaviya for his able leadership and for the splendid lead he gave to the Independents who stood loyally by their party.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 17.

Once again the public galleries were crowded to their utmost capacity when the Legislative Assembly met this morning. The attendance in the House was also very full though slightly less than on Monday last. Whips were active in canvassing votes for or against the Swarajist motion proposing drastic changes in the Finance Bill. No less than eighty motions of amendments to the Finance Bill appear on the paper.

Mr. Tottenham was sworn in.

DELHI, March 17

After five hours discussion the Assembly rejected consideration of the Finance Bill by 60 votes against 52 votes. Pandit Malaviya leading the Opposition to the Bill. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas opposed obstruction.

Sir Malcolm Hailey warned the House that it would prove irresponsibility of members and seriously prejudice the cause of Indian advance.

On motion of Sir Basil Blackett Assembly agreed to elect the standing finance committee.

The Finance Member next announced what he said would be the unanimous desire of the House to learn that it had been decided to restore the four demands for grants refused by the Assembly on Monday last, the cut of 25 lakhs of rupees under Railway and Rs. 100 under Forest had been accepted. It was possible that under a large head like Railways, involving expenses of over 67 crores, 25 lakhs might be saved. He said as a result of voting on demands, the position of the budget (taking into account Railway estimates on the basis of existing system) was that the surplus after allowing reduction in Provincial Contributions, etc., would amount to 18 lakhs, 47,100 rupees. Of course, this took for granted that taxation proposed in the Bill would be agreed to.

THE FINANCE BILL.

The Finance Member in moving consideration of the Finance Bill reiterated, in some respect, his previous reply to critics and his inability to agree to the tariff and taxation changes urged. He said that no Central Budget could really be balanced so long as Provincial Contributions stood and the cotton excise duty was also to be abolished. He saw no chance of solving, in the immediate future the more urgent question of contributions. Mr. Wilson had the other day asked how had Government reduced Treasury Bills. He admitted that process did not reduce total indebtedness but the Treasury Bills were paid off by long-term debt. The Finance Member further proceeded to refute the charges very often made about the administration in India, namely, that the administration was extravagant that officers must be reduced and that military expenditure was colossal and that vast increase had taken place in taxation."

"CHEAPNESS OF INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

Sir Basil Blackett, speaking with the knowledge of other countries, was surprised not at the extravagance but at the cheapness of the Indian Administration as Lord Selbourne had said, speaking on the Government of India Bill. The system inaugurated by the British people in India was most economical that the world had ever known or was likely to know as for taxation, he pointed out that while in India it was only twelve shillings per head, in Japan it was two pounds twelve shillings, in Java one pound twelve shillings, Egypt two pounds three shillings, the Argentine four pounds thirteen shillings and New Zealand twenty-eight pounds per head. They had often been asked to take a leaf out of the book of Japan, but taxation in India was the lowest and one-fourth of Japan. Land revenue assessment in India stood at the same rate as it was in 1913-14, although prices had gone up by 70 to 80 per cent, as for highly-paid officers, the Finance Member was surprised at the extremely low number of highly-paid officials in India. He had already spoken on a previous occasion about the military expenditure. He admitted it ought to be further reduced but that would take time and could not be given effect to in the next year's budget. He warned the members not to use catchwords which had no basis. He felt that when, in the course of time, they came to administer Government and wanted to make it more efficient they would find themselves severely hampered by expectations which they had raised in the minds of the people for reductions in expenses which would not be possible. In conclusion, he appealed to the House that whatever might be the political considerations, the Budget had a right to claim consideration on financial merits. He maintained that without the Salt Tax at Rs. 2 they might be running the risk of a deficit next year, and hoped that the House would keep before it the economic and financial considerations and vote accordingly.

PANDIT MALAVIYA LEADS THE OPPOSITION.

Pandit Malaviya opposed consideration of the Finance Bill. He recounted India's war services, and the disappointing character of Reforms. Dyarchy had broken down, transferred subjects had been starved, Swarajists in the Central Provinces had thrown out the Budget and the Swarajists in Bengal were also going to do so. The sooner therefore the existing position in the Province was changed the better for all. The Central Government had also outlived its usefulness. He would have liked Government to continue under the old system when the Viceroy's Executive Council decided upon the extent of taxation and expenditure. What was the use of the Assembly with a majority of elected members when a greater portion of expenditure was non-votable? As this state of affairs could not continue, the Assembly had put forward a most reasonable demand. The reply to this, given by English members of Government, was cruel, they were told they were incapable of exercising larger powers.

Sir Malcolm Hailey: "I deny that statement *in toto*. I never said that."

Pandit Malaviya said the Home Member had stated factors which stood in the way to accomplish their object. The speaker's belief was that representative institutions were the real instrument to get over the difficulties enumerated by the Home Member to develop national defence and make up communal differences. The record of the work of the National Congress was a testimony of the fitness of Indians. Lord Olivier's reply was not satisfactory and Mr. Richards had made it clear that the Act was not to be changed before 1929. He asked Government to have the courage to sit at a Round Table Conference and examine the pros and cons of the issues and leave the people of India and Parliament to form their opinion about the conclusions of the Conference. He pointed out that Indians had been refused opportunity to manufacture their own salt and that no Indian member could agree to the imposition of the salt tax. If, therefore, they wanted to refuse the salt tax they must have also have power to effect a corresponding reduction in expenditure. But as they did not possess that power they could not be asked to vote the Finance Bill. "So long as the Government of India Act is not revised, I find that with my sense of self-respect and with the little conscience that God has given me I cannot support taxation either now or in the near future until the Government of India Act is revised. (Hear, hear.) Take away the Government of India Act if you please. We shall not complain of it, but if you want to rule in the form of civilised Government introduce a measure of self-Government in place of the sham you have introduced. (Hear, hear.)"

Pandit Malaviya, continuing, said that Mr. Balfour when he went to America said that the only form of real Government was Government conducted according to the will of people. Judged by that standard where did the Government of India stand to-day? When India helped Britain in the war, British people agreed with the principle of self-determination, enunciated by President Wilson, but the principle had not been given effect to. A book annually published called "India's Parliament" was giving misleading ideas about the actual state of things in India to the people abroad. He summed up his criticism thus:—"With all respect to individual members of Government I say that it is a fraud you are practising upon the civilised world. (Hear, hear.) Why further humiliate us by inviting us to take part in the League of Nations and the Imperial Conference where our representatives cannot speak with the authority of the people behind them? I hope no elected members will agree to take part in these bodies without the authority of India." Continuing, Pandit Malaviya said they could not conscientiously vote for the Taxation Bill.

Replying to Sir Basil Blackett's observations Pandit Malaviya held that the Government of India was extravagant and that the Finance Member had not yet proved the contrary. He corrected the Finance Member by stating that Indians did not consider the number of officers large or costly but that Europeans were large in number, and their salaries disproportionate with the national income. He agreed that the number of officers was very small, and if he had it in his power he would considerably increase it. He would like to spend more money and his complaint was that under the British rule, so little had the income of people increased that expenditure for beneficient purposes could not be undertaken. He further complained that the Finance Member had quoted figures of taxation per head in other countries without giving comparative figures of average income in these countries. Pandit Malaviya had spoken for more than an hour when the President finding that Pandit had to say more adjourned the sitting for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

Mr. K. C. Neogy, one of the panel chairman, took the Chair when the Assembly commenced proceedings after lunch.

Pandit Malaviya continued his speech opposing consideration of the Finance Bill. Referring to Army, he reiterated the demand for a national policy which would give a citizen army and which was the only means of making an effective reduction in expenditure on the regular army. He described the financial policy of Government up till some time ago as scandalous and urged that the Finance Member must be an Indian. The Pandit then criticised what he called abuse of Criminal Law Amendment Act in Bengal and in the United Provinces, the application of section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and section 108 F.P.C. and asked whether there was any time in the history of India where so many respectable and innocent persons were prosecuted and subjected to indignities and hardships under operation of laws which were never meant to apply to such persons. He also asked what had happened to the Assembly's demand for the release of Sardar Kharaksing. Proceeding, the Pandit referred to the abdication of the Maharaja of Nabha.

Sir Malcolm Hailey protested against this reference to the Maharaja of Nabha's abdication.

Pandit Malaviya: "You protest to the Chair and not here."

Sir Malcolm Hailey: "I protest against discussion on the floor of this House on the merits or demerits of the Maharaja of Nabha or the action taken by the Government since his deposition."

Pandit Malaviya: "Under what rule am I prevented."

Sir Malcolm Hailey: "Rule No. 23."

Pandit Malaviya: "Yes. But that only refers to questions and resolutions, and not to the Finance Bill."

Sir Malcolm Hailey: "I want you to recognise the effect of the President's ruling given several times in the course of the Budget discussion, and they apply equally to a motion for consideration of the Bill such has been put forward to-day.

Dr. Gour pointed out that the final authority to debar a discussion of these matters was the Governor-General.

Mr. Patel asked the President to decide whether the subject matter to which the Pandit had referred was relevant or not. Just at this stage, Sir Frederick Whyte came in and took the Chair, Mr. Neogy leaving it amid laughter.

"GOVERNMENT NOT ENJOYING PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE."

Sir Henry Stanyon: Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Gour all expressed their respective views on the admissibility or otherwise of a discussion on the subject to which the Pandit made reference.

The President ruled such discussion out of order.

Both Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Gour tried to acquaint the President with what has happened during his absence when Mr. Neogy presided, but the President adhered to his ruling. Thereupon Pandit Malaviya referred to the report that many resident of Ferozepore District lost their lives when they went to Gurdwara at Gangasar to read the Granth Sahib. He emphasised the point that Government had not protected the religious liberty of Indians, and therefore that Government did not enjoy the confidence of people. British Indians were entitled to protection for performing religious duties in the temples situated in the territory of an Indian prince.

Concluding, the Pandit said that, situated as Indians were, they could not lend their support to the Taxation Bill. He knew the Viceroy would certify it. Representatives of people had no other option but to refuse to support taxation unless they were given the rightful voice in framing the Budget. He hoped every Indian member would support his motion to refuse consideration of the Bill in order that this system of Government might be ended and they would have a really responsible Government.

SIR M. HAILEY'S ADVICE.

Sir Malcolm Hailey on behalf of Government advised the House against Pandit Malaviya's motion for rejection of Finance Bill. He first of all wanted to know why the rejection motion was suddenly sprung upon the House. Had it, he asked, anything to do with the Government's attitude on the question of responsible Government or had it something connected with the innumerable wrongs of Government which Pandit had detailed.

Mr. Patel: All together.

Sir Malcolm Hailey: In a way I am not sorry that Pandit Malaviya has put forward his motion. Because it has brought us once more to a clear issue. I shall not go back with Pandit to the history of Congress during the last thirty-eight years but content myself with what happened during the last few months. Proceeding Sir Malcolm Hailey reminded House that in the first three years' working of the Government of India they found themselves with men who were prepared to work the Act and who greatly influenced the whole course of their administration. But in the new Assembly the Swarajists had come with their declared policy. It was hoped that they would work with Government. The Swarajists and some Independents had put forward admittedly a compromise motion on the question of responsible Government. The House fully well know the reasons why Government could not accept it. Through all these discussions we were in doubt as to how far the compromise of Nationalists had gone. We were in doubt as to whether it really was intended to clothe the desire on part of our friends for complete revision of the Constitution or something even more far reaching. That debate ended. There followed the Secretary of State's despatch in the House of Lords which was received with dissatisfaction among some of them. The result was that four demands for grant were thrown out and it was said that this was done to demonstrate a principle. We were still unaware as to what their motives were, whether the rejection of those demands for grants was some obscure form of cooperation or merely demonstration or proof of their common programme of completely wrecking the constitution. For reasons equally obscure we found ourselves next day, on the question of demands for grants, they gave us larger consideration and criticism of the type we hitherto found to be of great effect on our administration. Now Pandit Malaviya has come forward with a denunciation of the whole of our policy in the past and his total inability to accept the motion of the Finance Member on the specific ground that we could not agree to a Round Table Conference. I have been trying to know the reasons which lead them to a sudden change of attitude. I have seen in the papers some strong criticisms about the attitude of the Nationalist Party and statements that they should have thrown out the Budget. Now I ask, is it for that reason that you have suddenly gone back to the complete policy of wrecking?"

Proceeding the Home Member said he had noticed in many parts of the House criticisms arising out of the fact that enhanced Salt Duty would provide means for relieving provinces of their provincial contributions. There was some hesitation on the part of some members in voting for Salt Duty at anything like Rs. 2. Was it to get votes for these members that this motion was sprung up and to show that it would be easier to throw out the Finance Bill as a whole than leaving it to Government to certify the Salt Tax at some rate. Was it really felt that it would be easier to take that course and thus relieve the provincial members of the necessity of voting one way or the other. Again there were motions on paper for reducing Salt Tax to seven annas a maund.

Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar: But that was as a preliminary to total abolition.

Sir Malcolm Hailey: I notice that the country has found great difficulty in appreciating the tactics of our friends here. Those versed in methods of constitutions of Europe have equally found it difficult to appreciate the tactics of our friends. Pandit Malaviya clearly says and explicitly that so long as he is dissatisfied with the attitude of Government he will not join in voting for any taxation.

(Message incomplete.)

FINANCE BILL IN ASSEMBLY.

NATIONALIST PARTY'S DECISION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 16.

The Nationalist Party met this evening and discussed the attitude to be adopted in regard to the amendment to the Finance Bill, which is to be taken into consideration to-morrow. They decided by a majority to make as party motions, the amendments to reduce the salt duty to seven annas per maund, to bring the postal rates to the old level of quarter anna per post card and half anna per envelope and to abolish the Excise duty on cotton. The proposed reduction of duty on gold thread will be opposed.—

PROPOSED MUSLIM COLLEGE AT NIGADI.

HINDUS PROTEST AGAINST ACQUISITION OF LAND.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, March 17.

Hindu-Moslem relations are being strained in connection with the proposed Moslem Educational Institution at Nigadi near Poona.

Mahatma Gandhi when in Poona interested himself in the affair and it was expected that the matters would be smoothed. The Moslem trustees, however, urged Government pressingly to apply the Land Acquisition Act to acquire the unpurchased land. The proposed site of the Institution is in the heart of sacred places of Hindu Warkaris, namely Dehu of Shri Tukaram, Alandi of Shri Dnyeneshwar and Chinchwad of Morarya, three well-known Hindu saints. The unacquired land contains a piece of land held sacred in memory of the visit of two saints. On Friday last an influential deputation of Warkaris waited upon the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, the revenue Member, and the Hon. Mr. Jadhavrao, the Minister of Education, and explained to them the situation. A petition signed by thousands has been sent to the Government requesting the Government not to resort to the Land Acquisition Act not to allow the removal of "Paduacas" sacred to the visit referred to above, not to allow a Moslem institution there as it would necessarily entail cow slaughter on sacred places all the year round.

The petition is signed by more than thirty-five members of the Bombay Legislative Council among whom the leading non-Brahmin members are prominent. There is a great stir in the Hindu community causing anxiety.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

SUFFERING FROM SLIGHT TYPHOID.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 17.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has arrived here and is staying with Dr. Ansari. Examination of his blood reveals that the Maulana is suffering from a mild variety of typhoid fever, but there is no occasion for anxiety for he is being attended and nursed by Doctors Ansari and Abdur Rahman with all possible care.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

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PRIMARY SCHOOLS TEACHERS.

REVISION OF SALARIES.

MIXED COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

On Monday almost the whole day was occupied in the Bombay Legislative Council to the consideration of one question of vital interest to the primary teachers in which Mr. G. B. Pradhan had moved to revise their salaries. It was expected that the resolution would be passed with a large majority as the teachers whose prospects were involved belonged to all castes and communities. Strange to say, the Council shelved the question 'sine die' pending yet further enquiries. Mr. Jayaker, the leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Dev of West Khandesh put the case of the primary teachers very ably, which even appealed to some European members but not to the children of the soil. This shows how hard the people's party have to fight against not the official bench but official bench supported by people's representatives. Another resolution recommending the Government to adequately compensate the families of the unfortunate who suffered in life and property at the hands of dacoits in Borsad and Anand Taluka was agreed to by Government.

The proceedings commenced with interpellations which took about half an hour.

The Hon. President then said he had inadvertently omitted to make mention of the services of Mr. Dadiba N. Mehta as Secretary of this Council. During the time Mr. Mehta was associated with the Council, he (the speaker) found him active, intelligent, energetic and most helpful. He shared the views of the late Sir N. G. Chandavarker which he had expressed in regard to Mr. Norman's work that the post of Secretary was by no means a bed of roses. The amount of work that he had to get through was at times enormous. In his opinion Mr. Mehta had proved a real Secretary. He was glad to tell the House that Mr. Sen, their present Secretary, was doing his duty remarkably well and he was sure, he would win the regard and thanks of the House before long, if he had not already done so. (Some members: Oh yes, he has already done so").

REVISION OF SALARIES OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS TEACHERS.

Discussion was then resumed, on Mr. G. B. Pradhan's resolution that

1. "This Council recommends to Government that the scale of pay suggested by the Honourable Messrs. Sathe and Paranjpye for teachers in the primary schools in the report of the committee appointed to advise Government in the matter of the revision of their salaries be brought into force immediately and that the teachers serving in the islands of Salsette, Kalyan and Bassein towns should get an allowance of 20 per cent. of their salaries owing to the dearness of living in those places."

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani moved an amendment to omit the following words:—

"And that the teachers serving in the island of Salsette, Kalyan, and Bassein towns should get an allowance of 20 per cent. of their salaries owing to dearness of living in these places."

Mr. Pradhan accepted the amendment.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSITION.

Mr. G. A. Thomas (General Secretary) in opposing the motion said the House had to consider this question from two points viz., the cost of the proposal and the market value of teachers. He thought every prudent man of business, whether a bureaucrat or a Swarajist, would sit down and count the cost or any business he undertook. In 1913-14 expenditure on general education of the Presidency was Rs. 70 lacs which increased to Rs. 169 lacs in 1921-22. In other provinces, the figures for the two years were, respectively, as follows:—Madras Rs. 65 lacs and Rs. 158 lacs, Bengal Rs. 65 lacs and Rs. 108 lacs, the United Provinces Rs. 46 lacs and Rs. 156 lacs and the Punjab Rs. 28 lacs and and Rs. 86 lacs. In the same way the figures for the primary education for the two years were as follows:—Bombay Rs. 30 lacs and Rs. 98 lacs. Madras Rs. 17 lacs and Rs. 55 lacs, Bengal Rs. 3 lacs and Rs. 18 lacs, the United Provinces less than Rs. 1 lac and Rs. 48 lacs and the Punjab less than Re one lac and Rs 19 lacs. He asked the House to compare these figures per head of population, viz., Bombay Presidency 89, Madras 39, Bengal 24, United Provinces 43 and the Punjab 43. The figures for primary education, he said, were as follows:—Bombay 51, Madras 13, Bengal 3, the United Provinces 9, and the Punjab 10. He did not think that Government had reached high water mark in the matter of education but he urged the House to consider the figures carefully before embarking upon any new scheme of expenditure. He concluded that to concentrate all their expenditure on primary education was not a progressive but a backward policy. It was not advisable to spend all available money on primary education and starve secondary education. Referring to the scale of pay of the primary teachers he said it was very liberal.

Mr. S. S. Dev (West Khandesh) said if the test of the market value was applied in all matters, he would tell the House what he heard the other day that by advertisement in newspapers a better minister could be had on less pay. He (speaker) was prepared to supply a mamlatdar for Rs. 100 a Collector for Rs. 300 a Commissioner for Rs. 400 and a member of the Executive Council for Rs. 600 per month.

TEACHERS' PLIGHT.

He doubted if Government appreciated one-tenth of the discontent that prevailed among the primary teachers. He narrated the proceedings of the Primary Teachers' Conference recently held in which he quoted the speech of a teacher who was a barber by caste, regretting that he had left his original profession to become a teacher. The teachers in the Conference even threatened to go on strike and thus court even a general massacre of dismissal if their scale of pay was not revised. He urged the Government not to drive the teachers to that extreme. He knew of a teacher at Dhulia who worked as a cook in the morning, a teacher during the day and as a labourer in a Ginning factory at night. He pleaded in the name of humanity to consider the qestion in a proper spirit. If it was a question of finding out money, he submitted, the Government of Bombay could well approach the Government of India and claim some share from the Income Tax.

Mr. G. K. Mavlanker, (Ahmedabad) said the duty of the House was to give advice to the Government as to where to effect cuts and retrenchment and it was not the lockout of the House to find out money. He would, however, point out a source from which necessary money could come viz., reduction of the military expenditure and reduction of liability to the Government of India.

Mr. F. G. Pratt (Commissioner, N.D.) said in Great Britain the state in its relations with the Municipality had formulated what had been described as the policy of the national minimum according to which the Municipality was required in such matters as the supply of elementary schools, elementary sanitation, water supply, cleansing, housing, provision for medical relief, to come up to a standard of efficiency prescribed in the interests of the nation as a whole and of future generations. In this Presidency, instead of a policy of a national minimum they had in far too many cases a policy of the local minimum which might be expressed as the lowest level of starved inefficiency to which public Services could be degraded by local ignorance and selfishness. This was the policy of making bricks without straw for any kind of building, and least of all, for nation building until that policy was abandoned and until there grew up, inside and outside the House, a public opinion, which would express itself unmistakably as to encourage and support the Minister in any manner which he might find necessary for enforcing the national minimum.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad) said if Government can find money to fight the Non-co-operation movement and for increasing police force he failed to see why they could not find money to give living wages to the poor teachers.

Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri, (Ahmedabad) said the Hon. Minister of Education had given hopes to reinstate some of the late teachers in the service of the Ahmedabad Municipality which showed that Government were sympathetic with the lot of the primary teachers. He opposed the resolution.

MR. SURVE'S AMENDMENT FOR MIXED COMMITTEE.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay North) here moved another amendment that consideration of the subject matter of the resolution be postponed 'sine die' and in the meanwhile a mixed committee with a non-official majority be appointed to report upon the following issues, viz., (1) Would the adoption of the Sathe-Paranjpye Scheme retard the expansion of primary education? (2) Would the local bodies be able to bear the financial burden consequent upon adopting the Scheme, and (3) which areas call for special treatment in respect of dearness and cost of living?

Mr. Surve said his point was whether the municipalities and local bodies had a capacity to pay more for their primary teachers.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatker (Poona) said if Government can spend crores of rupees for the Development Department they can easily spare a few lacs for the better payment of primary teachers.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik) said Government should face the whole question of primary education squarely and not stint on the score of cost. He submitted Government could easily make cuts in other departments to strengthen the Education Department.

I was not thinking of joining this debate at this late stage, but the tone of the remarks made by the Hon. the General Secretary, Mr. Thomas, has prompted me to rise. I may tell this Hon. House that I had the honour of presiding at the last Conference of the Primary Teachers, held in Bombay in November last, at which a resolution was about to be moved that in case the Government did not listen to the representation made by the Primary Teachers for enhanced salaries, according to the Sathe-Paranjpye Scheme, notwithstanding the forcible arguments by which the representation was backed, the teachers would go on strike as a mark of their protest. I was mainly instrumental in inducing the teachers not to do this, until the Educational Department which, I thought, would possibly be presided over by a new Minister bringing freshness into his methods, had the chance of considering this question. To-day's resolution is the outcome of this endeavour to obtain for the Primary Teachers a sympathetic consideration of their representation. It is unfortunate that the Hon. Mr. Thomas should have imported into this debate considerations of supply and demand, which add insult to injury. I was in hope that the remarks, proceeding from a responsible Secretary of the Educational Department, would be more full of goodwill and sympathy for a class of officers, whom the State ought to view with great consideration, having regard to the nature of their calling and the miserable salaries which they get. But the remarks of the General Secretary are likely to cause despair, if not resentment, in the ranks of the teachers. His unsympathetic tone, which seems to entirely undervalue the services of primary teachers and their importance in the economy and functions of Government, will cause deep despair and resentment. I regard as very disappointing the speech which he has made. He has brought into contrast corresponding figures in other parts of India and in Native States, and has tried to show, by comparison, that in this Presidency Primary Teachers are well paid. But this is a very misleading principle, for if accepted and applied to the salaries of highly paid European Officials, Government would have to reduce them by nearly 1 to 2 if Government were prepared to adopt the figures with which other countries like, for instance, the Japanese Government can work in their own country. Can we say that the Indian Civil Service is paid on the principle of supply and demand, as it obtains in India or in other countries? Can we say that the huge salary paid to the Hon. Member, the Director for Development, is governed by the principle of supply and demand? Can we say that the selfish and unseemly scramble for more pay, which has been evoked by the Lee Commission, is in any way based upon the principle of supply and demand? I can assure the Hon. Members opposite to me, especially those who belong to the Civil Service, that if this principle were applied to the fat salaries which they got in this country, it would cause havoc and consternation in their ranks, for it is obvious that their salaries are not regulated by the principle of supply and demand. It is possible to get men for men in this country for half the salary, if not 1/3rd, which the I.C.S. men get, and when the turn of Indians comes to run the Government on their own lines with the help of material obtainable in this country they will show that it is possible to secure at a cheaper cost such supply of public servants. So, what is the good of this principle of supply and demand, which prevails no where in India except in text-books on political economy? No where has the Government accepted this principle except, when, perhaps, dealing with subordinate Indian servants. Let us come very closely to particulars. After all what is the salary which these poor teachers claim? From a start of Rs 25 per month they claim to rise after 20 years' hard service—I mean the best men who have three years' training—to the sum of Rs. 80 per month. What a magnificent salary for a trained man after 20 years' approved service? The Bailiff, the Police Constable and even the Peon is paid better. I am surprised at the attitude of this Government on this question. Only a few months ago the same Government, under the guidance of an all too accommodating Governor, gave a large increase per month by way of compensatory allowance to the fat salaries of the Indian Civil Service.

APPEAL TO HUMANITY.

Such discrimination breeds racial difficulties, which cause an untold resentment amongst Indians. The Government cannot afford to overlook it, for some day it will bring about their downfall. No, Sir, the proper principle to adopt in such cases is not the rule of supply and demand, but a more humane principle of providing for these classes a decent minimum wages suited to the environments in which they live." I ask this Council by accepting this motion to firmly plant its foot down on this inhuman principle of supply and demand, which prevails no where in the annals of the British Government in this country except when inferior Indian servants are concerned. I am sure the Government do not realise the gravity of the discontent which their attitude is causing. We are told where is the money to come from. Sir, I can understand such a question being put to the "opposition" in a country where it is possible for the "opposition" to retort "Make room for us and give the entire Government into our hands and we shall find the money for this reform." But in a country like India where the "opposition" cannot retort in this way but have merely to content itself with passing resolutions which are regarded by the rules as pure recommendations, I cannot understand this challenge. I am sure if Government mean to find money, they can do so without much difficulty by economising in others departments, which are fat and overgrown and which under Diarchy we cannot touch. Some Hon. friends have gone even the length of suggesting that money can be found either by loans or by iniquious taxation. This is a direct question of ways and means which is not insoluble, but, Sir, in all such questions is the attitude of the Government that matters. I am particularly sorry that this attitude, as revealed by the speech of the Hon. the General Secretary, is extremely deplorable, and the House must express its disapproval of that attitude. A little sympathy, understanding and goodwill in such questions would have gone a long way in making bearable the hard privations of these poor teachers. I can assure the Government, with all the emphasis I can command, that their present attitude will create drastic retaliation on the part of these ill-treated servants of the State. Government must not then complain that we did not warn them about such consequences. Those who will vote against this motion, must be prepared to bear the responsibility of being a party to the creation of such a situation in the ranks of these poor teachers, who have worked very hard for their salaries and who have given every opportunity to the Government to consider their claims. The Scheme has been sanctioned by two eminent men like the late Rao Bahadur Sathe and Dr. Paranjpye. It is difficult to find two more eminent men in the history of this Council. The teachers have borne their privations with ungrudging patience. The time has now come for this Council to express its disapproval of the way in which Government have been tankering with this question causing hardship and privations to a deserving class of their servants.

Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Education replying, urged the House to support the amendment of Mr. Surve.

The amendment of Mr. Surve was then put to vote and carried in division by 42 against 40. It was then put to vote as a substantive proposition and declared carried.

DIVISION LIST.

The following is the list of Hon. Members who voted for and against the motion.

Ayes:—(1) Raffiuddin Ahmed; (2) J. P. Bunter; (3) R R Cadell; (4) Y E Chatfield; (5) L S Chowdhari; (6) D B Cooper; (7) V A Dabholkar; (8) K E Dadachanjee; (9) A R Dalal; (10) A M Dehlavi; (11) C Fernandez; (12) K S Framjee; (13) G Hidaytulla; (14) Haji Khamis; (15) R T Harrison; (16) G W Hatch; (17 M Hayward; (18) L Hepper; (19 W F Hudson; (20) B V Jadhav; (21) Cowasji Jehangir; (22) G W Kulbhor; (23) J B Kanga; (24) Kay; (25) Mahomed Ayub Shah; (26) A M Mansuri; (27) C V Mehta; (28) A Montagomeri; (29) L Mountford; (30) S Murphy; (31) N Navle; (32) Noor Mahomed; (33) R C Owen; (34) F G Pratt; (35) H M Rahimtulla; (36) Sayed Shahagde Shet Haider Saheb; (37) Shankarrao Gungarrao; (38) R D Sindhe; (39) A N Surve; (40) A Thomas; (41) G Wiles; (42) E E Woods.

Noes:—1 Abdulpurkar; 2 J Addyman; 3 J Baptista; 4 L B Bhopatkar; 5 S K Bole; 6 A Bullock; 7 S S Dev; 8 Dadubhai Desai; 9 M Dixit; 10 N. Gunjal; 11 M R Jayakar; 12 P G Joshi; 13 M Karki; 14 Kothari; 15 Jaferbhai Laljee; 16 Mavalankar; 17 Dr. Mehta; 18 Mazumdar; 19 Muljadam; 20 Jethachand Mukhi; 21 Naval; 22 Narielwala; 23 K F Nariman; 24 S G Pahalajani; 25 A E Patel; 26 D N Patel; 27 G I Patel; 28 Powar; 29 G B Pradhan; 30 R G Pradhan 31 Saheba; 32 Saptarshi; 33 Shivdasani; 34 Soman; 35 V A Surve; 36 Swaminarayan; 37 Punjabhai; 38 Thakur of Amod; 39 Thakur of Kerwada; 40 M B Welkar.

COMPENSATION TO DACOITS' VICTIMS.

Mr. G. I. Patel then moved:—

"This Council recommends that adequate compensation be given to those persons (or their relatives) who have suffered injuries to life and property at the hands of the dacoits within recent times in Borsad and Anand talukas."

Mr. H. Saheba moved an amendment to insert "families of the informants" instead of "those persons or their relatives" and Mr. Patel agreed to this amendment.

Mr. Pratt asked Mr. Saheba if he could give the House the names of the informants who lost their lives to which Mr. Saheba replied he did not expect this question but promised to enquire.

Mr. Montgomerie (Home Secretary) said Government were already giving Rs. 10 p.m. to the family of an informant who lost his life and would consider the question of compensating the families of real informants.

The resolution was carried.

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Y. R. Kothari then moved:—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the revision survey settlement recently introduced in Sangola taluka be withdrawn.

The discussion on this resolution was not over at 7 p.m.

The Council then adjourned till 12 noon to-day.

MUSLIM ORGANISATIONS.

FUNCTION OF MUSLIM LEAGUE.

COUNCI MEETING AT DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 17.

The adjourned session of the All India Moslem League will be held in Lahore some time in June. This was the decision arrived at to-day by the Council of the Moslem League which held a meeting at the Raisina Hostel. The Council consisted of nearly one hundred persons but unfortunately there were only 23 of them present including a few Moslem members of the central legislature. Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah presided and those present included Maulana Mahomed Ali, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dy. M. A. Ansari, Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Dr. Kidwai, Mr. Sherwani, M. D. Yakub and others. There was a short sitting of the Council of the league also yesterday but not much business was transacted except consideration of some rules. To-day's meeting was comparatively important as the speeches made there clearly indicated the functions which the three Moslem organisations in the country should carry on. The last session of the Moslem League was held at Lucknow under the presidency of the late lamented Mr. G. M. Bhurgri. That session was, however, adjourned *sine die* as there was no quorum on the second day of its sitting. It was unfortunate that this should have happened because it led to an impression in some quarters that the Moslem League as a body had ceased to exist and that the Khilafat Conference had taken its place. The Moslem League used to hold its annual session along with the Congress for several years, the last of such a session being at Ahmedabad under the distinguished presidency of Moulana Hasrat Mohani who is undergoing imprisonment for the speech made by him at that time. The next session ought in usual course to have been held at Gaya but Gaya did not extend the invitation and in the League's place the Khilafat Conference was held. The League was, therefore, for a time dormant but the Moslem leaders strongly feel the need of holding their meeting and the result was that it was convened at Lucknow. But on account of the absence of a quorum for a short time as stated was adjourned. It was expected that Cocanada would extend the invitation last December but that too did not and again the Khilafat Conference was held with Maulana Shaukat Ali in the chair. Lately several members of the Central Legislature were seriously considering methods of setting the Moslem League again in its proper place. Mr. Jinnah took a leading part in these transactions with the result that the Council of the League was held yesterday as well as to-day. The net result of the discussions on both these days was that the adjourned session will be held at Lahore shortly after the central legislature finished its work in Simla in May in connection with the proposals of the Tariff Board. Lahore is unbearably hot during the summer and therefore some members including Maulana Mahomed Ali proposed central places like Bombay and Delhi or Lucknow. But some others argued that as the Punjab is seething with the Hindu Moslem discontent the holding of the session in the heart of that province will go a great way in removing the bitterness and tension but Maulana Mahomed Ali and his friends contended that as they had to discuss serious problems like the National Pact and as Mahatma Gandhi was near Bombay they could easily take advantage of his presence there and obtain his advice towards the solution of the questions before them. But the argument in favour of Lahore eventually held the ground.

Apart from this decision the speeches made at to-day's meeting clearly showed the opinions of the Moslem leaders as to what actually should be the respective functions of the Moslem league, the Khilafat Conference and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema. The Moslem League, it was stated, should deliberate generally on matters affecting the condition in the country and leave the question of international affairs to the Khilafat Conference while the Jamiat-ul-Ulema must concentrate on purely religious propaganda of Moslems but there must be no clashing of views in conducting these organisations and this point was stressed by almost every speaker.

REPUBLIC IN GREECE.

KING TO ABDICATE VOLUNTARILY.

LONDON, March 17.

Athens.—Negotiations of the new Republican Premier with the Royalist leaders, according to newspapers, resulted in a draft agreement which has been telegraphed to the King under which His Majesty would abdicate voluntarily on the condition of retaining four-fifths of the civil list and also most of the Crown domains while internal peace would be obtained by a general amnesty and the reinstatement of capable officials. An official proclamation of the Republic by the Assembly is to be ratified by a plebiscite. The establishment of the Senate is going on with the Royalists participating and holding elections under the Imperial Government.—Reuter.

PRINCE PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY

LONDON, March 17.

An official statement says that the horse ridden by the Prince of Wales fell with him. He sustained a slight concussion and some abrasions on the face and spent a quiet day in bed. He is progressing satisfactorily, but he will be unable to fulfil any public engagements in the coming week.—Reuter.

PRINCE'S PASSION FOR DANGEROUS RIDING.

GENERAL ANXIETY AND APPREHENSION.

LONDON, March 17.

A general anxiety and apprehension have been caused by the Prince of Wales' eleventh riding accident which might so easily have had far graver sequel. It finds expression in the correspondence columns or editorials of the morning papers some of which are very outspoken, stressing limitations to which the position subjects the heir to the Throne. They recognise his courage, but urge him as a national asset not to continue to risk his life unnecessarily. They suggest that he would increase his great popularity if he made known that he had resolved henceforth to lessen risks. It is stated that Their Majesties and three successive Premiers urged upon the Prince the advisability of checking his passion for dangerous riding.—Reuter.

INJURIES OF A SLIGHT CHARACTER.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 16.

The latest reports regarding the condition of the Prince of Wales who was thrown from his horse in the Army Point to Point Steeplechase yesterday are reassuring. It is stated that a slight concussion from which the Prince suffered is not now apparent and the case is no longer regarded as presenting dangerous features. Indeed it is probable that by to-morrow he will be sufficiently recovered to permit of returning to Saint James Palace from Aldershot where he was taken after the accident. About a month ago the Prince got a fracture to his collar bone in a fall from his horse and on appearing yesterday for the first time in the Steeplechase since that accident he was warmly cheered. There were eight starters and it was at the first jump that the Prince's mount Little Favourite stumbled and fell throwing the rider on his head and his hands. Among the first to reach him after his fall was the Prince's brother, the Duke of York and ambulance men quickly rushed up with a stretcher. The Prince was placed on the stretcher and conveyed to a farm house adjoining the course where it was found that his injuries were of a slight character. While he was being carried along the Prince protested to his bearers that he was quite able to walk and attempted to get up. He was however gently prevented from doing so. Later in the evening he returned to Aldershot by motor and a reassuring message was conveyed to the King and Queen.—B.O.W.

BRITISH AIR DEFENCE SCHEME.

GOVERNMENT INTRODUCES BILL.

LONDON, March 17.

With a view of developing the Home Air Defence Scheme on the lines laid down by the last Government a Bill has been introduced by Government providing for an auxiliary air force based on the lines of the Territorial Army and also an air force reserve. It authorises the forming of county associations the members of which will undertake the liabilities of Home Defence Duties in the event of an attack. The officers have to carry out training each for one year.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris.—A message from Beirut states about fifty Princes and Princesses belonging to the Turkish Imperial family including the wife of Sultan Abdul Hamid have arrived from Constantinople.—Reuter.

The "Matin" dwells on the point that the new Caliph, Hussein, can only exercise spiritual authority over the territories over which he already holds temporal power.—Reuter.

A telegram from Egypt states that the President of the Association of Ulema of the Akzhar University, Cairo, has published a declaration of the Grand Sheikh repudiating the action of the Kemalist Government in regard to the Caliph.—Reuter.

Gibraltar.—A hospital-ship and battleship have arrived from the Atlantic Fleet manœuvres, and landed numerous cases of influenza and typhoid. Patients have been put in hospital, and it is understood they exceed 70 in number.—Reuter.

Melbourne.—The special service squadron arrived on Monday morning and were enthusiastically welcomed by enormous crowds.—Reuter.

PERSIA.

ESTABLISHMENT OF REPUBLIC BEFORE 21ST.

LONDON, March 17.

Teheran.—The matter of Republic is making a rapid headway. The question will probably be brought before the Mejless today and there is every possibility that it will be passed before Nowroze on the 21st. Independent Democrats, now called the Progressive Party, who form the majority of the Mejless, have already issued a proclamation of the resolution to vote for the dethronement of the Shah and the establishment of a Republic. The Socialist Party is also in favour of this. All former Prime Ministers and Ministers and other notables gathered together at Moshaloi Molk's residence to-day and expressed adhesion to the Republican regime and have issued a manifesto to that sense.—Reuter.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

TO BE OPENED ON APRIL 23RD.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 16.

It is officially announced by the Board of the British Empire Exhibition that while the opening date of the Exhibition cannot yet be officially announced, it is hoped that the Exhibition will be opened to the public on 23rd. April. The opening ceremony will be performed by the King in person and will be full of ceremonial occasion.—B.O.W.

NEW BRITISH RESIDENT IN TRANSJORDANIA.

LONDON, March 17.

Jerusalem.—Lieut.-Col. Cox, District Governor of Samaria, succeeds Mr. Philby as the Chief British Resident in Transjordania.—Reuter.

FINANCE BILL IN FRENCH SENATE.

LONDON, March 16.

Paris.—The Senate having quickly adopted articles 4 to 83 of the Finance Bill spent a long time to-day discussing Article 34 which is of a controversial nature and provides for the abolition of the State monopoly over matches. The Finance Minister pointed out that the measure was purely fiscal and unpolitical and the Article was eventually approved by 163 voting against 119.—Reuter.

TRAIN TRAGEDY AT BAREILLY.

THE RESULT OF A CYCLONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BAREILLY, March 16.

The river Ramganga is about 500 yards in width near Bareilly with a *char* dividing the river into two separate streams in the middle. The bridge over it is an open bridge with double tracks laid on it. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway who own the bridge have their broad guage line passing over it and between their lines there is the metre guage track of the Rohilkhand Kumaon Railway. From a careful examination of the track it would appear that there is little truth in the supposition that the rear portion of the 11-fated train got derailed. On the contrary, the railway lines are intact and it would seem that the cyclone lifted the rear portion to a height of about three inches and deposited the train about three feet away from the metre guage line just on the edge of the broad guage slippers, from where, all the five coaches slid down into the river, two coaches being submerged under water, one resting on the *char* and the other two lying asleant from the foot of the bridge to the water level. All the vehicles fell upside down. The coaches were smashed to splinters, the fall being from a height of thirty feet or more, except in the case of the two vehicles lying asleant at the foot of the bridge. It was from these two coaches that the largest number of the injured were rescued, only three being found dead. Those who were come out alive themselves wonder how they managed to escape and what is more astonishing is that the passengers who happened to be in carriages other than the doomed five had not the remotest idea that the rearportion of the train had been decoupled and fallen down. They recollect that there was a terrific crash but this they thought was due to thunder or the roaring of the high wind. They could not stand still the wind had dropped to some extent. The guard did his duty to the end. His coach had fallen on the *char*, and seriously injured as he was, he swam across to the bank and ran to the Ghat station to inform the station master of the disaster. There he collapsed and is now lying in hospital in a precarious condition. Relief came to the spot with unexpected promptitude. 35 workmen under the direction of Mr. Keelan, Deputy Traffic Manager, O.R. Railway and a large number of police constables set out to extricate the men from the debris. Medical aid was at hand and the Collector of Bareilly and Mr. Macnair, Commissioner, Kumaon, were both on the spot very soon. Hitherto 22 dead bodies have been recovered—17 are Hindus, including 3 women and two children, and 5 are Mussalmans. The injured have been admitted in the different hospitals here. There were 53 of them yesterday but one child and a woman having died since then, only 51 are left in the care of Lt. Col. Hepper, Civil Surgeon of Bareilly. Even now the death roll cannot be estimated with any exactitude. So far it is certain that there are no corpses in the carriages that are on dry land either on the *char* or on the bank but conjectures vary in regard to the estimated passengers inside the two submerged vehicles, who must have died, one and all. A portion of one of the two carriages was taken out of water with the help of cranes this morning but nothing new was discovered in it, since local divers had already removed ten corpses from that portion of the vehicle. By this evening it is hoped the rest of the submerged wreckage will have been brought out of water.

STOP AT ONCE.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEME;

BOMBAY'S PROTEST.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday night, when speeches were made on "The Development Scheme", Mr. J. K. Mehta presiding.

Mr. J. K. Mehta said the occasion for holding the meeting was that the Council had a demand for Rs. 2 crores for this scheme. Whether they cooperated or not with the Government they had every right to discuss the way their money was spent by a foreign bureaucracy. When the late Governor started the scheme some three years ago there was mad speculation in the country as a result of the after effects of war. Every Governor started with a hobby, in fine frenzy, when he came to this land to bear the "White Man's Burden". When their Governors approached Aden they asked their Private Secretaries to draft a reply to the customary loyal address and they fastened themselves on to a particular idea —and Sir George's was the improvement of housing conditions in Bombay. And when these people came to India their vanity was pandered to by the court dancers and Anglo-Indian Press. The late Governor thought himself to be a messiah, a man with a purpose, and he started the scheme even before he knew of the local conditions. The scheme was started when there was mad speculation,—an orgy of war speculation—brought on by the aftermath of war. It was born in sin, in madness, and was the result of financial frenzy and it was impossible to have a scientific adjustment of accounts in such a scheme. Sir George Lloyd came to India with a swelled head and it increased in size when he found that he had a lot of adulators. The scheme as was told them by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir was the outcome of a executive fiat. The representatives of people had no voice in its management and the Advisory Committee was merely advisory with no executive duties. The then Governor had three ideals which he had before him namely, the reclamation of the sea, providing housing accommodation for the poor, and the third was the development of suburbs. The reclamation of the Backbay was always vetoed by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, because it always spelt disaster to everybody who touched it and it was not the function of the Government to undertake it. Government would never be able to sell the reclaimed land at Rs. 50 as was expected by them. The figures of Government were challenged by Mr. Lalji Naranji and Mr. Jayakar also had challenged the correctness of the figures and the reclaimed land would cost the Government more than Rs. 28 per yard. In the meantime the whole land values had gone down in Bombay and on the Ballard Pier there were huge blocks of buildings which were unoccupied and the land which was formerly valued at Rs. 1,300 was now costing only Rs. 340 or so. They did not know whether land values had gone down sufficiently or were to go down still further. Out of the reclaimed area 260 acres were taken up by the military at the nominal price of Rs. 19 per yard which was a great bargain. The Department employed a huge staff of engineers and deputy engineers and so on costing Rs. 30 lakhs per year and all the retrenchment they could effect was the displacement of a single engineer. He wanted a committee to go into the whole question, a committee consisting of independent men, to see how the whole department was being managed. They knew of the "Teapot Scandal" in the United States and Bombay wanted a similar committee to go into the whole scheme.

He then referred to the huge orders for stores and machinery, which were of course placed in England, to their great loss. Then, he said, the acquisition proceedings were an intolerable burden and hardship on the people. People were unable either to sell, mortgage or dispose of their lands for three years because they were acquired by the Government and were not paid for. All that the Department was able to do was to sell only 80 plots at Khar Road out of about 300 and there were only seven bungalows on that land so far built. Then they had to consider the enormous development charges which the owners of land there had to pay; it was an inequitable charge and was atrocious and was intended to harass and inconvenience the people. Out of the orders for machinery placed in foreign countries, about 97 per cent. were placed in U. K. and only 3 per cent. were placed in Germany and yet there was a huge outcry in England. The speaker then referred to the Sukkar Barrage Scheme which was going to cost them more than Rs. 18 crores and which it was stated was going to bring a new heaven and earth in Sind. He said the landlords who had been given lands there had to grow cotton for Lancashire because that country was in difficulties. United States were naturally anxious to develop their own industries and Lancashire was nervously casting about for new sources from which to get her cotton supplies. Continuing he said by developing their cotton industries though they might be buying a little less from Lancashire, they were developing the machine industry of Birmingham, and so this vicious circle was going on. He also spoke scathingly of the Development chawls.

WASTE OF LAKHS OF RUPEES.

Prof. J. C. Swaminarayan said when there was war in England most of the imports into India from England were stopped and Government had to buy crores worth of Indian articles on account of the German submarines. And as India was a creditor country and benefited enormously England asked for a reward and 100 crores were given away in the first year and in the second year about 60 crores were given. Then there was the Reverse Council Bills scandal which lost to India an enormous sum of money and benefited the Englishmen greatly. By means of reverse councils the exchange was brought down to 2s. per rupee and as soon as orders were placed for about 200 crores worth of goods at once the exchange was taken up and the people of India suffered. The Government servants in India were really the agents of English manufacturers and they were always advancing their own interests and naturally huge orders were placed in England for the Development Department. He did not think there was any necessity for that new department, when they had a P. W. Department. Most of the Europeans employed there did not even possess proper degrees and there was no place for Indians, and lakhs of rupees were thus wasted. Even before the Backbay scheme was completed they had already started the Colaba Reclamation Scheme. With a view to stopping that mad adventure the Swaraj Party wanted to throw out the demand for two crores of rupees for that department, but unfortunately owing to Sind Moslems and non-Brahmins they were unable to do anything and the whole grant was made. With such large debts incurred by Government how was it possible for the poor people to live in Bombay. Their Collectors and Commissioners wanted thousands of rupees per month, but Indians when they get Swaraj would employ men on small salaries who could manage on the simple Khadi. Indians were bound hand and foot and were unable to do anything for their country. There was a quarrel going on between the millowners and the workers in Bombay, but the real quarrel was not between them, but the Government and the people. If they wore Khadi they would not require anything else. He then moved the following resolution:

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay strongly protests against the Development Department Schemes going on any longer, and is definitely of opinion that these Schemes must be ended with the least possible delay, as they feel convinced, that if these are pursued any further they will bring this Presidency to a bankrupt state."

Mr. M. R. Jayakar said:—

NEED TO EXPRESS PEOPLE'S STRONG FEELING.

We have met here to-day to express the sentiments of the public of this City with regard to the Development Department. You are aware of what your representatives of the Swaraj Party did in the Council, to protest against the extravagance of this Department, and you have also noticed how, owing to the absence of the strength of number, they failed. We put up a very strong fight in the Council on your behalf, but unfortunately, though at one time we were very nearly succeeding in getting a cut of 74 lakhs in the budgetted expenditure, owing to our not having secured the strength we hoped to have on this question, we failed. That is the greater reason why you, the citizens of Bombay, should express your sentiments of protest in an unequivocal manner. The extravagance of the department will be realised by you, if you will remember one or two items as illustrating the point. A certain dredger, which this department has purchased, has caused one crore and 18 lakhs, and a certain agreement made by the Secretary of State for India on behalf of the Bombay Government secures as much as 10 lakhs by way of remuneration in favour of a certain English Company, whose experience of development is mainly derived from Rangoon. The affairs of this department are so shrouded in mystery that there is great necessity of more light being brought to bear upon this department. Its extravagance is made possible by reason of this mystery. Your representatives of the Swaraj Party made certain proposals to Government. They first made their position clear that if they had the power and the majority behind them in this Council, they would have immediately guillotined the whole of this department. But having regard to the nature of the House and the weakness of the Swaraj Party in it, they suggested to Government that one crore of rupees could be very easily cut down and they suggested the ways and means of doing so. The Hon. Member in charge began by accepting a cut of 30 lakhs, which with strength on our side, probably would have gone up to 50 lakhs, but relying on promises of support given by many friends in the Council, the Swaraj Party were not prepared to accept this cut They concentrated on the proposed cut of 74 lakhs in the budgetted expenditure. For a time things appeared to proceed satisfactorily but unfortunately at the time of voting, many friends, who had promised to support the Swarajists, changed side, with the result that now practically the whole of the budgetted expenditure has now been voted and we now depend entirely upon the good sense of the Hon. Member in charge for making reduction in this expenditure. There is, perhaps, no department, of the Government, which has been more costly and extravagant in its methods and as it is a reserved department, the popular representatives can bring very little pressure to bear upon it, except through the instrumentality of such meetings. We proposed to the Government a second alternative that if it was not possible to stop the development immediately, they should at least proceed more cautiously, contenting themselves with finishing what they cannot withdraw from. I made this proposal on behalf of the Swaraj Party, and I still believe it was a very reasonable and practical proposal, and if Government had agreed to it, it would have secured a cut of about 90 lakhs and would have shown that Government are really anxious to meet the popular demands, as they are always attempting to make out. But unfortunately the present position is that, in the Council, the Swarajists not being strong in numbers, the department has succeeded in obtaining for its purpose all the money that was budgetted for. It is, therefore, necessary to have these meetings held from time to time in different parts of this City, in order to convey to Government the strong feelings of the public of this City with regard to this Department. As you must have seen from the reports of the work of the Swaraj Party, few as we are, we are struggling our best to effect a change in the methods of Government, and if only the public can give us all the cooperation and the assistance we want, we hope to be able to achieve more and more, as we advance in our affairs. What we are, therefore, seeking from the public is complete cooperation in a spirit of patient understanding and goodwill. If we do not talk in the language of heroics, it is be cause we feel that ultimately it is the strength of numbers that counts and not merely heroic speeches, and besides some of us have a characteristic aversion to employ more strength in our language than the numbers behind us warrant. This will explain the position of the Swaraj Party and also what success we have been able to achieve in our work in the Council. It is not our fault but our misfortune that we have not secured larger numbers for the Swaraj Party in the present Council.

"THROWING MONEY INTO THE SEA."

Mr. B. G. Kher said only a few days ago he was shocked to read in a book that political life in India consisted in obeying orders by 30 crores of people given in a foreign language by a foreign Government and whatever they might say and do their treasure would be spent by Government in carrying on their schemes. Were Indians such fools that they did not like to have their own people housed in good houses, and in healthy conditions? But the question was whether the Government methods were the proper ones and economic. They had beautiful land lying in the Salsette and if there were only proper transport facility it could be made more popular with the people, where there was the use in throwing money into the sea? Mr. Jayakar had deplored the loss of Mr. Mehta to his party, but what was a loss to the party would be a gain to the country. Without going into the question he hoped that Mr. Mehta would be back among them and render great services to the country. He had occasion to see the development chawls that very day and he was strongly of the opinion that they were not fit to tie even their dogs; there were no windows, no *nahnis*, and no light and no air. They could get no water; he was unwilling to go into the figures, but he thought their money was thrown into sea without giving them any benefit for some. He strongly supported the resolution.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said the Swaraj Party should openly challenge the Government that Sir G. Buchanan was not the expert that he was made out to be, because all that he had done was a small development scheme in Rangoon. He was getting a commission of 2½ per cent. on all the monies spent by the Department which meant that the more money they spent on the department, the more he would get. He would appeal to the Governor who had come to Bombay with such good intentions to stop the scheme altogether, if he really meant to do well by the people. Mere words were of no use to them, as they wanted honest action. He was sure the scheme could be stopped even now only if there was a will to do so.

The Chairman then put the resolution to vote and it was carried unanimously.

In a few concluding remarks, Mr. Mehta said those who had heard the flute-like call of Mahatma Gandhi could not but answer it wholeheartedly. They were like Gopis and the Mahatma was like Krishna and they could not but serve their country at the Mahatma's behest.

MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT ACT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 15.

A communication will be presented to the Legislative Council at its meeting on 17th instant from His Excellency the Governor in respect of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowment Act passed in April 1923 and which was subsequently presented to His Excellency for his assent. By this communication the Governor under section 81 A-I of the Government of India Act returns clauses, sub-clauses and items in schedule second of the Bill, for reconsideration of the House and recommends necessary amendments. These relate to the jurisdiction of courts, powers of superintendence of the Board subject to certain restriction right of appeal to higher courts, etc.

BURMA ANTI-COUNCILITES' CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Mar. 15.

Two years ago the General Council of the Burmese Associations to which various Burmese political organisations were affiliated split into two camps consisting of those in favour of entering the Legislative Council and those against it. Several attempts have been made to bring these two parties together but they proved futile. Each party announced holding of 11th Annual Conference one at Rangoon and one at Henzada. The Reception Committee of the Henzada Conference which convened by the section boycotting the Council have issued invitations to all political parties in Burma to attend the Conference. The Council entrant, G.C.B.A. and other political parties which had difference with the G.C.B.A. anti-Council section have accepted the invitation.

WIRELESS BROADCASTING AT CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 14.

An interesting development in wireless broadcasting took place on Wednesday, when on the occasion of the Garden Party given in honour of His Excellency Lord Lytton by Mr. Altaf Alli at Bogra, a special concert was broadcasted by Messrs. Marconi from Calcutta. This was greatly appreciated by all the guests present and at its conclusion His Excellency expressed his appreciation to Mr. Dorian Evans, the representative of the Marconi Company.

The annual general meeting of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society was held in the Durbar Hall of the Government House, Patna, at which Sir Ashutosh Mukherji delivered an address on "Historical research in Bihar and Orissa." His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler, presided.

Speaking at the first Municipal Conference of Burma, held at Rangoon, a Minister of local Self-Government said that the policy of the Government was to make the municipal franchise as broad as possible, consistently with the interest of towns as a whole.—A.P.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN SIND.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Mar. 13.

Under the auspices of the Sindh Branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, a Divisional Co-operative Conference was held at the Besant Hall on the 12th instant under the Presidency of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Vice-President of the Institute, Mr. Madan, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay and Mr. Jamshed Mehta, Managing Director of the Sindh Central Co-operative Bank were also present. Mr. Gopaldas Jhamatlal, Chairman of the Reception Committee in a welcome address expressed his satisfaction at the response by the representatives of the societies and pointed to special requirements of Sindh in co-operative matters, laying stress on agricultural improvements, and on the organisation of cottage industries on co-operative basis. The President in his opening speech congratulated the "so-called" backward Sindh on its progress in the last six years resulting in an increase of members from 2,200 to nearly 20,000, of societies from 65 to 550 and of working capital from 1½ to nearly 45 lakhs with five central and one branch bank to finance them. This phenomenal progress reflects credit on Khan Bahadur Azimkhan, Assistant Registrar, who received support from the Registrars, Messrs. Rothfeld and Madan and sympathetic help form the Sindh officials particularly. The President then dealt with the various co-operative activities brought into being; and indicated directions of further growth along the lines of consumers' producers' and housing societies in view of the changing economic conditions of this Province. He advocated the formation of new types of societies such as canal clearance, forests and local board contracts, salt manufacturing and transport societies. The Lloyd Barrage opens wide the possibilities for co-operative farming. He referred to one of the draft resolutions to be placed before the Conference which invited the Co-operative Societies and its members to support the Sir Vithaldas Memorial in Bombay. He concluded his address by refering to the great international character of the movement indicating its great possibilities. The first resolution moved from the Chair expressed sorrow at the untimely death of Rais Gulam Mohomed Bhurgri.

A number of resolutions were passed by the Conference, the close of which was followed by a social gathering.

"YOU ARE ONLY REPORTING OFFICERS."

"SWARAJYA'S" REPLY TO ELECTION PETITION COURT."

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 15.

In connection with the notice served on the "Swarajya" by the Madras Election Court for contempt of Court in respect of certain remarks contained in that paper under the heading 'Political Notes', relating to a case under investigation of the Court, the Editor and the Publisher of the paper have sent a reply pointing out that the commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor under Rule 34 of the Election Rules for enquiring into the election petition and submitting their report to His Excellency for his orders, do not constitute a superior Court of record, which alone can have jurisdiction to commit persons for contempt. "You are only reporting officers invested with certain powers for the purpose of enquiry under section 5 of the Election Offences and Enquiries Act of 1920. You are deemed to be a Civil Court only for the purposes mentioned therein, under the same section you are deemed a Civil Court within meaning of section 480 and 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. As for contempt that may be committed by way of insult or interruption to you while you are holding your enfuiry, it is hardly necessary to point out that newspapers' comments do not constitute an offence under section 228 I. P.C. You do not, therefore, constitute a court for purposes other than those mentioned in the said section. You have no jurisdiction and are not legally competent to issue a notice in the question. Without meaning any disrespect to you, we feel compelled to decline to appear before you on 17th instant."

MINING SITUATION.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT PROCEEDING.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 16.

While it is understood that Government intend to introduce a bill for dealing with the mining situation, negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the present dispute are not at an end. The statement issued by the Mines Department yesterday states that the Minister of Mines has proposed to ask the representatives of the owners and miners to meet him this week. The Acting President of the Miners' Federation has stated that while the Federation regarded the owners' present offer as inadequate, they would still welcome a settlement by an industrial agreement and would not close their minds to any proposal that might be made with that object in view At a meeting of the representatives of the Mining Association, the owners expressed their willingness to submit to any investigation that might be thought desirable in the interests of industrial peace.—B.O.W.

C. P. LETTER.

EMPRESS MILLS STRIKE.

A LAW COLLEGE FOR NAGPUR

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, March 11.

The Empress Mill Strike situation practically remains unchanged. Like the Bombay Government, the Central Provinces Government is not interfering in the matter of settling the claims of the mill operatives. Last Saturday a meeting of the strikers was held at Sitabaldi, under the presidentship of Mr. Dhundiraj Thengdi, which was attended by a major portion of the strikers. It was decided that a deputation of 13 members should be sent to wait upon the Mill-owners and intimate them the terms of the strikers viz. (1) The Mill-owners should raise their salaries. (2) They should give them bonus equal to one month's pay (3) They should be given pay for the strike days.

The Mill Agents took it all coolly and gave a flat refusal and advised the strikers to resume work unconditionally. The men are firm in their demand and are observing perfect non-violence.

RAMKRISHNA ANNIVERSARY.

The eighty-ninth Birthday Anniversary of Shri Ramkrishna Deva was celebrated here on Sunday, at the Ramkrishna Ashram grounds, Craddock Town, under the presidentship of Sir G. M. Chitnavis, K.C.I.E. The poor and the destitute were sumptuously fed at noon on the same day and the meeting opened with a welcome song specially composed for the occasion. Many speakers dwelt on Ramakrishna's deep spirituality and self-sacrifice. Though 88 years had rolled by since the death of that great rasn. yet his memory was fresh in the hearts of the people. Loving and reverential tributes to his memory were paid by all present.

A UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW FOR NAGPUR.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Nagpur University it was decided to establish a University College of Law, for the advancement of legal education. This is, no doubt, due to the unceasing efforts of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Bipin Krishna Bose. It is stated that with a Professor, who is to be the Principal, and four teachers, the institution could be run satisfactorily. The income from entrance and fees from Law students is roughly estimated at Rs. 14,000 and the expenditure at about 13,000, and thus the college is expected to be self-supporting. The College will be located in the University Building.

UNIVERSITIES' CONGRESS AT SIMLA.

The multiplying of Universities in the last half century in certain countries of the West has tended to bring about—if it has not already brought about—a diversity of standards. A degree no longer connotes any definite level of intellectual attainment. With the multiplication of Universities, some of them situated at no great distance from each other, a real danger arises lest the pressure of competition should result in the lowering of the standard of University examinations. It would be most unfortunate, if in India, as in the United States of America, a degree ceased to possess any intrinsic value, and was dependent for recognition on the status and reputation of the particular University by which it had been conferred. The position has now become serious, as Indian students are experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining admission to the Universities of Great Britain owing to the difficulty felt by these Universities in determining what an Indian University examination is really worth. The question has become so serious that, the Universities of India, on the initiative of the Government of India, are now considering the advisability of holding a conference at Simla to discuss this matter. Accredited representatives of Indian Universities will consider the question of the co-ordination of research work with possibly the issue of a common "Journal of Indian Research" the recognition of Indian research and the degrees of Indian universities in other countries especially in Great Britain, and many other topics. It is decided to send three delegates from the Nagpur University, one of whom is to be selected in consultation with the Local Government.

(Continued from column 6).

warn; 13 cases umbrella; 150 cases rivets; 50 cases enamelware; 16 cases salmonium; 20 kegs acitic acid; 550 iron cask lubricating oil; 50 brls stencee of soda; 20 drums caustic potash; 12 drums magnesium solid; 82 drums chlorate of magnesium; 50 cases niphtaline; 385 brls borax; 5 cases parafin liquid; 295 cases slate pencils; 10 cases mirrors; 21 cases litter pils; 28 cases padlocks; 80 bales packing paper; 15 bales belting; 973 casks chlorate of potash; 318 packages hurr. lantern; 341 bundles hurr. lantern; 200 drum sodium sulphite; 200 cases flake litherage; 411 cases beer; 295 cases common liquors; 40 cases aniline salt; 10 cases berlin wool; 128 cases sauce; 30 cases cardi. clocks; 55 cases salhonic cakes; 32 cases paperware; 40 brls chrome alum; 150 casks safety fuses; 150 cases safety fuses; 11 bales hair belt; 25 bags stamber salt; 75 bags epsom salt; 28 cases com. chinaware; 785 cases spirit; 110 cases wine; 20 cases rubber balls; 150 cases slate pens; 150 cases chemical product; 50 cases German whisky; 11 cases collar button sets; 18 stoves; 40 kegs nitrate of borium brown; 267 d/bags broken tiles; 66 bales straw bonds; 215 drums dying material; 494 casks dying material; 1158 cases dying material.

From London:—1530 bundles yellow metal sheet; 150 bundles yellow metal squares; 100 bundles copper sheets; 121 bales paper; 500 d/bags epsom salt; 1200 d/bags crystal sugar; 700 bags crystal sugar; 40 casks lead sugar; 40 kegs chlorate of potash; 25 cases German silver circles.

From Bremen:—100 bundles yellow metal sheets; 100 bundles yellow metal squares; 650 bundles copper sheet; 19 cases hardware; 20 cases toys; 86 cases bottled beer; 200 cases school slates; 15 cases padlocks; 113 cases aniline colour; 150 brls aniline colour; 20 tins printing ink; 15 bales packing paper; 16 bales writing paper; 90 bales rivets; 160 cases rivets; 30 crates earthenware; 10 casks antimony salt; 5600 d/bags sugar.

S S Surada from Moulmein, Agents British I S N Co:—14495 bags rice; 3261 teak squares; 168 pieces teak squares; 463 pieces teak post; 1355 pieces teak post and plank; 2097 pieces teak short scantling; 1280 pieces teak sleepers; 124579 pieces teak scantling; 13679 bundles teak scantling; 3154 bundles teak battons; 398 bundles teak land and short scantling; 397 bundles baily batton; 324 bundles j w battons; 1200 bundles balling sticks; 373 pieces j w planks; 61 pieces j w squares.

From Rangoon:—7183 pieces teak sleepers.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 17.

S S Jalapalaka, Robert, Rangoon.
S S Saxicava, William, Batoum.
S S Ryujen Maru, Kobazushi, Kobe.
S S City of Madrid, Anderson, Newport.
S S City of Lahore, McMillan, New York.
S S Tanenfels, Kukens, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

March 17.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Trifels, Oltmann, Hamburg.
S S Soudan, Thornton, Shanghai.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Ryujin Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Jalapalaka for Rangoon.
Steamer Bangala for China.

S S City of Madrid:—The City Line steamer City of Madrid, 3132 tons, Captain W. W. Anderson arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport, with a general cargo.

S S City of Lahore:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer City of Lahore, 4171 tons, Captain J McMillan, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Tanenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Tanenfels, 1746 tons, Captain A Kukens, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalapalaka, 2630 tons, Captain J Robert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Saxicava:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Saxicava 3388 tons, Captain J William, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Ryujin Maru:—The Osaka Sosen Kaisha's steamer Ryujen Maru, 6343 tons, Captain K Obayashi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Trifels:—The Hansa Line steamer Trifels, 3768 tons, Captain H Oltmann, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Soudan:—The P and O S N Company's China and Japan mail steamer Soudan, 4218 tons, Captain E J Thornton, will sail to-day from harbour for Shanghai etc. with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S O S K's steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on 15th instant and is due here via Colombo on 27th idem.

EXPORTS.

March 17.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London:—15 bundles lamb skin H A Aminoff; 44 bundles woollen carpet H AAminoff; 12 bundles fox skin H A Aminoff; 22 cases bristles American Importing Co.; 130 cwt cassin continental Creamery and Dairy Farm; 25 bales cowhides H B Rawji & Co; 2000 cwt groundnut oil cake Anant & Co; 19 bundles lamb skin A Azizullaof; 15 bundles fox skin A Azizullaoff; 12 bundles woollen carpet F Hajioff; 24 cwt aniseed B Sahimur; 53 bundles woollen carpet A Azizullaoff; 10 bales goat skin K Esmal; 15 bales sheep skin K Esmal; 73 bales woollen carpet Banter and Co; 200 cwt red rapeseed A Durst; 13 bales cotton J A Begbie; 1000 cwt cassia Amin and Sons; 94 cwt dry ginger Amin and Sons; 52 cwt gen cashew nut C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for Middlesbrough—750 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for Marseilles—502 cwt gum H Dendashti.

S S City of Genova for Liverpool—50 bales hemp f p F F Campbell and Co; 250 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1000 cwt oil cake J Permand & Co.

S S City of Genova for Dunkirk—1200 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.; 1000 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros.

S S Dumana for Hamburg:—48 bales hemp R Ramjiwan; 21 cwt gum P Kooverji; 275 bales cotton Bombay Co.

S S Trifels for Hamburg:—36 bales cotton waste R Rattonji; 1250 cwt g n oil cake L Ebramji; 185 bales cotton G K Raisha Ltd.

S S Trifels for Copenhagan:—20 cwt cardamams G Suchidina.

S S Jaroba for Genoa—220 bales cotton Bombay Co.

S S Elysia for Liverpool—39 bales wool David Sassoon & Co; 200 bales dillseed A Durst; 100 bales nigerseed A Durst; 100 bales rapeseed A Durst.

S S Elysia for Marseilles—300 cwt mustard seed A Durst; 2400 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 6000 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros.

S S Elysia for New York—200 cwt cashew nut I A H Moosa Ltd.

S S Elysia for Glasgow—110 bundles shooks Cutler Palmer Co; 18 bundles iron hoops Cutler Palmer Co; 95 bales hemp L Abercrombie & Co.

S S Jeelhead for Antwerp—200 bales hemp C Peraj; 300 bales cottonfly C Peraj; 96 bales hemp R Ramjivan; 2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 3000 cwt myraboliams B Damji & Co.

S S Jeelhead for Ghent—250 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Manila for Antwerp—1890 cwt crushed bones Hollingshurst & Co; 1500 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell & Co; 200 cwt mustard seed A Durst.

S S Manila for Hamburg—500 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Gerania for Venice—110 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Gerania for Trieste—660 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

S S Richenfels for Hamburg—2500 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell & Co; 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Richenfels for Copenhegan—10600 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Bros.

S S Fernmoor for Hull—3600 cwt rapeseed Strass & Co.

S S Crostafels for Antwerp—15 bales hemp E Meyer and Co; 220 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Crostafels for Hamburg—41 bales wool for carpet Shamji Mal; 12 bales cottonfly E Meyer and Co; 110 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 110 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 95 bales hemp C Lalji and Co.

S S Crostafels for Ghent—440 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Crostafels for Rottardam—110 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 14 bales wool for carpet Shamji Mal.

S S Trangstan for Barcelona:—1275 bales cotton Bombay Co; 48 bales cotton Vardhman Bros; 700 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S City of Evanceville for Liverpool—100 bundles cotton R D Tata and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell and Co.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe—214 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Suzuki Co; 500 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Mirzapore for Osaka—100 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Bengal Maru for Kobe:—60 bales cotton Suzuki and Co; 400 bales cotton Y K Kaisha; 1500 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 116 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Bengal Maru for Nagaya—200 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 40 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Bengal Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 566 bales cotton Suzuki and Co.

S S Bangala for Kobe—800 bales cotton Ozu Burin and Co; 2200 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Bangala for Osaka—1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Andes Maru for Moji:—170 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS

March 17.

S S Crostafels from Hamburg Agents, W & A Graham & Co:—180 cases earthenware; 28 cases paper; 635 bales paper; 117 cases toys; 100 cases aloes; 150 cases common spirit; 20 casks imit. read lead; 200 kegs imit. read lead; 3490 brown sugar of lead; 80 casks brown sugar of lead; 254 bundles copper sheets; 802 cases brass circles; 530 cases dry anil. colour; 164 casks dry anil. colour; 60 casks aniline colour; 10 cases aniline colour; 77 cases hard-

(Continued in column 5).

FAREWELL DINNER TO SIR M. SHAFI.

OFFICIALS' AND NON-OFFICIALS' TRIBUTES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 15.

A most pleasant function took place this evening at Maiden's Hotel when members of the Delhi branch of the Chelmsford Club entertained the Hon. Sir Mian Muhammad Shafi at a farewell dinner as this is the last official season of the Law Member, who is the President of the Club. Among the guests present were were Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Frederick White Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Roderick Jones (Chairman of Reuters), Sir B.N. Mitra, Sir Deva Prasad Sarbhadicary, the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri and Mr. W.J. Moloney.

Dr. Gour in proposing the health of the guest said Sir Muhammad Shafi had made a large circle of friends both in the Legislative Assembly and outside it. When Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru left the Legislative Department every one thought his place would be difficult to fill until Sir Shafi's appointment was announced. Before coming to his present office, as Education Member, his great achievement was multiplying the Universities in India. His latest offspring was the Delhi University. Their thoughts would always turn to him as one they loved and respected.

Sir Muhammad Shafi, in replying, said he had long connection with Delhi and was looking forward to many more happy days he would spend here. The Chelmsford Club would be an additional connecting link. It was in his house that the Club was founded. All his life he believed there was nothing so much to promote goodwill among Indians, Europeans, Hindus and Mussalmans as a social gathering where many old difficulties had been bridged over. As a member of the Executive Council he came into contact with many members of the Imperial Services and he would carry away brightest recollections of their loyalty, co-operation and assistance. He did not claim any credit for any good work that he may have done for his King and country. He had still a few more months to run and therefore could not speak freely without transgressing the Official Secrets Act, specially in the presence of the future Home Member. He would only say one word and that was that the British Parliament stood pledged to the grant of full responsible Government to India. That pledge was beyond recall. What was needed was imagination and sympathy on the one hand and patience on another. He had done his duty in the past without fear and he would do so in the future.

Sir Alexander Muddiman in paying tribute to the guest said he was a genial host and a good friend. As one of the founders of the Chelmsford Club Sir Muhammad Shafi had rendered a great service. Public life was a great thing but service to the King was a greater thing. Sir Muhammad had done that at a great financial sacrifice.

Sir Frederick Whyte said as the Chairman of the Club, he could say it not only provided social amenities but also offered a symbol of co-operation between classes and communities. The success of the Chelmsford Club was an omen of a bigger success.

Mr. Sastri recalled grateful recollections of Sir M. Shafi's friendship. He had been an Indian first and a member of his community afterwards.

DISCIPLINARY JURISDICTION.

CASE AGAINST NON-COOPERATING PLEADERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 14.

A batch of seven cases in which one non-cooperating advocate and six non-cooperating pleaders were asked by the High Court to show cause why their names should not be struck off the rolls of the Legal Practitioners within the disciplinary jurisdiction of the High Court ,were heard to day by Their Lordships Chief Justice and Justices Ramesam and Odgers. They were:—Mr. N. Narayana Iyer, High Court Vakil practising at Madura. Mr. V. Lakshiminarayana, Barrister-at-law practising at Guntur, Messrs. B. Sambamurti and Kamaraju, pleaders of Godavari both of whom denied allegiance to courts and refused to furnish security to keep peace and underwent imprisonment; Mr. V Satyanarayana, pleader of Godavari, who preached non-payment of taxes, urged people to disobey laws and underwent imprisonment for failing to furnish security; Mr. Seetharama Sastri of Guntur, who also preached non-payment of taxes and suffered imprisonment for failing to furnish security and Sjt. Konda Venkatappiah who preached in support of the items of the non-co-operation propaganda.

Their Lordships in six of these directed the names of the practitioners to be struck off the rolls.

The seventh case was against Mr. Venkatasubbayya of Nellore who as President of the District Congress Committee issued notice of a public meeting stating at the foot of the notice that non-payment of taxes would be preached and at the foot of the notice it was mentioned that village officers and karnams would be asked to resign their offices. The Advocate-General pointed out that the pleader disowned knowledge of the foot note when he issued the notice and that the public meeting itself had not been held.

Their Lordships held there was no necessity to pass order in this case.

In directing the name of Barrister Lakshminarayana to be struck off the rolls the Chief Justice observed it was necessary for the Court to vindicate itself by striking off rolls the name of a man who had publicly announced his intention of severing himself and endeavouring to sever others from the life of the state. If at any time he altered his outlook and chose to seek to be readmitted to privileges which he forfeited then it was a matter for those to whom he applied.

None of the respondents appeared in the Court in persons or through a vakil.

The Advocate-General appeared for High Court and Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Iyer was present on behalf of the Vakils Association.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN GERMANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Would you please oblige me by publishing the following lines in your esteemed paper for public information regarding expenses of Indian students in Germany at present times.

Owing to the tremendous fluctuation in the value of German paper marks up to October last, no one could form a definite idea of what he would have to spend in a month. But with the introduction of the gold mark the exchange value of which is to a certain extent established from December last it is now possible to give a rough estimate of the necessary expenses of a student in Germany. The present rate of exchange is 17 to 18 gold marks to a pound sterling and one gold mark is equal to one billion paper marks. Some of our countrymen perhaps in seeing the quotation of the value of the paper marks which is in billions, cherish the idea that Germany is still a land of cheapness, but it is just the contrary and in fact Germany at present is the dearest country in the world.

However, the following points will be useful for students, who intend to come here in future:

1. One furnished room with boarding, light, service, etc., in a family costs at least £ 8 month. When a student has to take his meals in a restaurant, as full *pension*, is not always available, the expenses come to about £ 10 a month.

2. Washing and other minor expenses which are very dear now-a-days amount to about £ 2 per month. (Cigarettes expenses excluded).

3. University or Hochschule fees which are payable in advance every 6 months amount to £ 2 a month.

4. The cost of books cannot be estimated as it depends on the subject studied. Besides, one must have sufficint provisions for clothing, cost of which varies according to individual taste and ability to pay for them.

Besides the question of expenses I would like to draw attention of your readers to certain facts which are none the less important.

1. Self-supporting in Germany is absolutely impossible.

Before leaving India one must have a fair working knowledge of German language so that much time, energy and money can be saved. The guardians may do well by insisting on this point in order to test the earnestness of the student who wants to come here to study.

3. Whatever subject a student wants to learn in a foreign country, he should study it as far as possible in India. It is not advisable to spend a lot of money abroad in learning a subject which can be learnt almost cheaply and conveniently at home. Moreover it has been seen in many cases a good deal of time and money as well, is simply wasted only to select the subject of study.

4. Those who want to study Engineering in Germany should finish the course of machine drawing and machineshop practice in any Indian Engineering College or else it is very inconvenient to follow the course in the Hochschule.

5. Pure science can be learnt in the University and Applied Sciences. e.g. Engineering etc., are taught in the Hochschule. The application to these institutions must be made in German language otherwise it is not considered at all.—Yours, etc.,

SHOVENDRA KUMAR HALDAR.
Honorary Secretary.

P.S.—All communications for other information should be addressed to "The Indian News Service and Information Bureau" Berlin, Halensee, Georg Wilhelm Str. 7-11.
Feb. 28.

MANDVI KHADI EXHIBITION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the above Exhibition now going on at Nowroji Hill, I shall thank you to insert the following lines in your valued paper.

While the general get-up of the Exhibition is satisfactory, I think the management is lacking in creating a competitive enthusiasm amongst the various manufacturers by the offer of gold and silver medals according to merit after very careful scrutiny and analysis by experts.—Besides Khadi, there are several Indian goods that deserve the attention of the promoters—viz.;—

1. Writer's Indian Lozenges—a pioneer industry.

2. Godrej's and Mirza's toilet soaps.

3. Godrej Lopes' Works, Indian Industrial Chemical Worws and Muccadam's Washing Soaps.

4. Sundry Ivory Works.

5. Paintings etc.

Now, Sir, is it too much to ask the promoters to sink gold and silver medal dies for distribution amongst the best manufacturers, of course, on the conscientious recommendation of the scrutinizing committee and provided the cost of the medals is paid for by the worthy recipients?

I trust Sir, this suggestion will have the desired effect on the promoters and change their view point, which is at present extremely lacking in organization.—Yours, etc.,

COWASJI SATARIA.

Uranwalla Building,
Soparibaug, Parel.

The Southern Maratha Jain Sabha, at its Session at Hubli passed the following notable resolutions:—(1) removed of all sub castes by intermarriages and dining too. (2) request to take every advantage of primary education till and to get the local boards to put it into action. (3) request to use Swadeshi articles. (4) expression of satisfaction for the religious teaching given in Jain boardings and request to prepare better religious books suitable for students.—A. P.

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Bombay Legislative Council has done well in knocking out the budget demand for the maintenance of the Directorate of Information. Mr. Gennings is an affable and amiable gentleman; but his natural dispositions should not be an argument for the waste of tax-payers' hard earned money. One of your correspondent has invoked the journalist Association to raise its hand of protest against the 'hasty' action of the Legislative Council, on the score of 'professional' suffering. I am at a loss to know where the suffering alleged comes in nor do I apprehend that the professional journalists will be any whit worse for the abolition of the Directorate of Information.

I take it that your correspondent is aware that this institution came into being only during the war for the specific purpose of disseminating correct information and for checking the spread of false and mischievous news which were being circulated by interested persons during the war—news particularly concerning operations in Mespot, Arabia, Egypt, etc. The reason of the existence of the institution does no longer exist and therefore logically, the institution also should not exist. Justly speaking, the Directorate of Information ought to have been abolished 5 years ago. Let it be so. Now, let us consider whether there is any justification whatsoever, seeming or real, for the continuance of this institution. Whether there is or there is not can be judged from the purpose it serves to the public or even a fraction of the public. Again, the purpose is known from the nature of information supplied by the institution from time to time. I shall be satisfied if your correspondent or for the mover any one else would quote an instance to show that the information supplied by the Director handed for the public benefit or even to a fraction of the public and that such a benefit could not have been conferred on the public except through the Director of Information. It is due to those who weep for the action of the Council to State what special purpose did the institution serve the public at large or is expected to serve in the future so as to justify an expenditure of public money. I admit very gladly that extracts from Government notifications, bits of officialised well-known facts, quotations from anti-national manifestoes etc., were to be issued by the Director from time to time and the bulk of these is probably voluminous. Even taking the Government stand point, can the Director show something *original* to his credit which he has done during the non-cooperation movement? I believe the underlying idea of creating the institution was that it must serve as a propaganda bureau. I mean an initiating (as opposed to borrowing) propaganda bureau. It has failed in its purpose.

Another point against the continuance of the institution is that whatever information the Government desired to publish for the information of the public could better have been done through the columns of the local Press without the agency of a middleman. It will not entail an extraordinary additional work to the Secretariat Despatchers nor to the postmen. If a confidential reference is made to the well-known journalists of the locality as to the advisability of continuing this institution at the tax-payers' expense, the Government will be more than convinced of its absolute uselessness. Lest I should be misunderstood, please permit me to say that my observations have absolutely no reference to the capacity or qualifications of Mr. Gennings nor this letter is a personal reflection on him.—Yours, etc.,

N. V. SARMA.

BUSINESS IN SHARES OF BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LD.

RESOLVE OF LOCAL SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS.

The following resolution has been passed by the Committee of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association:—

'It has been resolved by the Board to discontinue forward business in the shares of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd from 1924 September Settlement, the agents of the said Company having failed to comply or give us an undertaking to comply in future with our requisition as to the closing of their transfer books on such days as would not interfere with our Settling days."

ASWINI KUMAR DUTTA MEMORIAL FUND.

The following is the list of subscriptions to the Aswini Kumar Dutta Memorial Fund:—

Sir P. C. Roy 500, Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nundy Bahadur 500, Mr. Nishit Chandra Sen 250, Babus Surendra Nath Chakrabarty 250, Surendra Nath Mullick 200, Rai Gopal Chandra Sen Bahadur 100, Babus Hirendra Nath Dutta 100, Priya Nath Guha (1st instalment) 100, Madhusudan Sen Gupta 100, Gunadachuran Sen 100, Ramani Mohan Banerjee (1st instalment) 100, P. N. Roy Choudhury 100, Haridas Mazumdar (1st instalment) 100, Jitendra Nath Mookerjee 50, Surendra Nath Basu 100, Haridas Bose 50, Anathbandhu Guha 100, Messrs. J. Choudhury 100, A. N. Choudhury 100, S. C. Roy 25, P. C. Mitter (1st instalment) 75, Hon. Maulvi A. K. Fazlul Huque (1st instalment) 100, Babus Narendranath Chakrabarty 100, Jitendra Nath Das Gupta 100, Jitendra Mohan Dutta 50, Lalit Mohan Das 50, Rai Saheb Rebati Mohan Das 50, Babus Satish Chandra Guha 10, Rajendra Prosad 10, Bijay Krishna Bose 20, Krishna Charan Sarcar 10, Jyotirindra Nath Tagore 10, Kundan Lal 10, Barada Kanta Roy 25, Basanta Kumar Chatterjee 10, Devakumar Roy Choudhury 1,000.

All contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the president (Sir Dr. P. C. Roy) 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, or by Syt. Devakumar Roy Choudhury, Hon. Secretary, 41, Sukea Street, Calcutta.

A Madras message of March 16th states:—A Tuticorin message says that total attacks of plague up to date are 376 and deaths 204, about half a dozen attacks and a few deaths reported daily. Rat falls are reported from Western and Northern parts of the town, but people who evacuated in the beginning are gradually returning and the trade is reviving.

Mr. Chamanlal of the "Bande Mataram" Lahore and Eshir Singh, Mali photographer who accompanied the Jatha and who were arrested at Jaito were released and sent away by train.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The conditions prevailing in our market during the past week have not, unfortunately, shown any improvement on its predecessor. The sale of all classes of goods remains very poor and values are, in most cases, slightly easier. There is, however, as we write, a little more enquiry about for Grey Mull Dhooties and White Mulls, but offers seem invariably to be referred back for improvement and no business of any importance has therefore found its way to the order books. The recent advices of plague from the Delhi and other up-country districts have been far from encouraging and, it is anticipated, if these unsatisfactory reports continue, that they will ultimately have a depressing influence on our local bazar.

Grey Shirtings.—This is the only section which has remained firm during the period under review. Selling has not, however, shown any improvement, but values close steady at last week's rates.

Grey Dhooties:—The offtake in this style has been very moderate, though some unimportant forward sales have been negotiated at reduced limits. Prices have, however, declined 6 pies to 1 anna per pair.

Whites.—Plague is, unfortunately, already affecting this class and selling is practically at a stand-still. Values have, consequently, depreciated 1 to 2 annas per piece.

Miscellaneous.—There is still nothing of interest to report regarding this section. Prices of prints and Sarries are again easier to the extent of 6 pies per yard and demand continues poor.

Yarns.—These still fail to attract any attention.

LOCAL SPUN YARN.

A rather better tone is in evidence in our local Yarn market. Prices have advanced and close about 1 anna per 5 lbs. bundle above last week's levels, whilst demand has improved slightly, and goods are moving up-country considerably more freely than has been the case for many weeks. Dealers are as yet displaying no inclination to enter into further replacement purchases, but are distinctly more optimistic with regard to future prospects.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10½s, Rs. 4-9-0 to Rs. 4-13-0.
Mule 12½s, Rs. 4-12-0 to Rs. 5-0-0.
Mule 14½s, Rs. 5-0-0 to Rs. 5-4-0.
Mule 16½s, Rs. 5-3-0 to Rs. 5-7-0.
Mule 20½s, Rs. 5-9-0 to Rs. 5-13-0.
Mule 22s, Rs. 5-12-0 to Rs. 6-0-0.

COAL.

While there is an active demand for all classes of coal, the market cannot be described as satisfactory, because of the limitations imposed by the deplorable supply of wagons. It is futile booking business that cannot be executed.

Collieries are experiencing greater difficulty than ever in carrying out their commitments, because the half rake system of distribution, which was to have helped them, has broken down in consequence of so many half rakes being sanctioned that it is impossible for the Railway Company to supply them. It is about time that a thorough enquiry was instituted into the wagon question and railway facilities generally, for the present position is fast becoming intolerable.

The following are the current quotations:—

Desherghur, Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 12.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria, Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 10.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria, Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-8.
10 Seam Jherria, Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6.
Raneegunge, Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-8.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s weekly report, dated Calcutta, 11th March, 1924, says:—

Heavy Goods.—During the early part of the interval we had an extremely strong market, with a sharp rise in values. Cornsacks, Cubans and Woolpacks have been in good demand and B. Twills for the country trade have met with a certain amount of attention. Latterly there has been less doing but prices are quite firm.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate bags for April at Rs. 33-8-0, for July at Rs. 31-12-0 to Rs. 32-0-0; Twill Ore Pockets (28 ozs.) for April at Rs. 42-0-0, for July at Rs. 41-0-0; Twill Sugar bags (6 by 8) 2½ lbs. for April at Rs. 58-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 58-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 54-4-0 to Rs. 54-8-0; Liverpool Twills for March at Rs. 58-0-0, for May/June at Rs. 56-8-0, for June/September at Rs. 56-0-0; Cuban Sugar bags for April/May at Rs. 59-8-0, for June/September at Rs. 60-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 60-0-0 to Rs. 62-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 59-8-0 to Rs. 61-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar bags (6 by 8) 2½ lbs. for April/June at Rs. 58-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 54-4-0 to Rs. 54-8-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—No. 2 Twills for March and early April at Rs. 57-0-0; Liverpool Twills for March at Rs. 58-0-0, for May/June at Rs. 56-8-0, for June/September at Rs. 56-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 54-8-0, for August/September at Rs. 54-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for Ready at Rs. 50-12-0 to Rs. 51-0-0, for March at Rs. 51-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 50-8-0 to Rs. 52-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 48-0-0 to Rs. 48-8-0; Woolpacks for Ready and March at Rs. 2-10-9, for April/June at Rs. 2-10-0, for June/July at Rs. 2-10-0, for July at Rs. 2-9-6, for July/August at Rs. 2-8-3, for August at Rs. 2-7-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—Light C. bags for April/June at Rs. 47-0-0, for June/September at Rs. 46-0-0, for July at Rs. 46-0-0; Hy. C.'s for March at Rs. 52-0-0, for April at Rs. 52-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 49-4-0 to Rs. 49-8-0, for May at Rs. 49-0-0; Hy. C.'s (2in. green) for Ready at Rs. 51-0-0; A. Twills for Ready at Rs. 51-12-0, for May/June at Rs. 50-0-0, for June at Rs. 50-0-0

For the Up-country Markets and Bombay.—D. W. Flour bags for April/June at Rs. 58-8-0; B. Twills (2 lbs.) for October/December at Rs. 43-0-0; B. Twills for March at Rs. 51-2-0 to Rs. 52-0-0, for April at Rs. 50-4-0 to Rs. 52-0-0; for April/June at Rs. 50-0-0, for April/September at Rs. 48-12-0, for May/June at Rs. 49-0-0.

Hessians.—Shippers have shown a good deal of interest during the week and a fair business has resulted for early shipment and April/June at advancing rates. Prices of the farther forward positions advanced in sympathy, but only a moderate trade has been done. We close firm.

9 porters for Ready at Rs. 15-2-0 to Rs. 16-0-0 to Rs. 15-12-0 to Rs. 16-0-0, for March at Rs. 15-2-0 to Rs. 16-4-0 to Rs. 15-12-0 to Rs. 16-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 15-6-0 to Rs. 16-2-0 to Rs. 16-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 15-4-0 to Rs. 15-12-0 to Rs. 15-8-0 to Rs. 15-12-0, for October/December at Rs. 15-0-0 to Rs. 15-6-0 to Rs. 15-0-0

Hessian bags 54 by 27 hd. ex 40in. 8 ozs. for April at Rs. 33-4-0.

11 porters for Ready at Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 21-2-0 to Rs. 20-14-0 to Rs. 21-0-0; for March at Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 21-0-0 to Rs. 20-12-0 to Rs. 21-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 19-14-0 to Rs. 20-12-0 to Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 20-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs. 20-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 19-0-0.

36in. 12 ozs. 40in. for March at Rs. 21-12-0 basis.

Wheat bags for March/April at Rs. 22-14-0.

KADIADRA SCHOOL.

AN APPEAL.

We are asked to publish the following appeal by the inhabitants of Kadiadra:—

It is a matter of great sorrow to the public that the death of Sheth Hansraj Pragji has occurred so prematurely. It is more so to the Kadiadra A. V. School, whose future prospects have been very seriously affected, and whose high hopes from the deceased have been turned into absolute despair. It is beyond our capacity in this circumstance to do anything more than offer a sincere prayer to the Almighty that his magnanimous soul may get perfect peace and lasting happiness in the higher world. We offer our most sincere condolences to Mrs. Sunderbai, the kind and charitable wife of the deceased, for the unexpected calamity that has befallen her. May God give consolation in her great bereavement.

We cannot but record in this the high services that Sheth Hansraj Pragji rendered to the Kadiadra School as a kind and noble gentleman. Magnanimous and wealthy as he was, he was very particular in treating affectionately even poor and ordinary person like ourselves. He was a great lover of education and the extent to which his charities have run in case of certain institutions in Bombay and outside is a mark of this love. His kindness, enthusiasm and charity are worthy of high esteem and it is a matter of high respect to him that he has rendered invaluable help to our institution in the capacity of a trustee. He had long cherished the desire to pay a visit to our village (Kadiadra, in Idar State) and to consider the proposal to put the school on permanent basis. It was only a few days before his sudden death that he again expressed the same desire and promised to pay a visit to the School this year. When now we consider this his love towards the institution and the high prospects that would have followed the visit, we feel as it were heart broken and lament at the very thought as to why the cruel hand of Fate took all of a sudden the meritorious life of a personality like Sheth Hansraj who was not only a donor, but also a friend, philosopher and guide to us. May we wish that his generous wife and other noble members of the family do an act perpetuating the memory of the deceased in connection with the Kadiadra A. V. School, which has for the present been the only centre of spreading education amongst hundreds of poor and needy students belonging not only to this village but to several other villages also which are in the vicinity.

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Intermittent and Remittent Fevers

induced by the miasmatic effluvia which rise from the swamps and damp soil, which poison the blood and affect the Liver and Stomach. To arrest the disease and restore the organs to regular healthy action, nothing better can be recommended than

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It is a reliable and effective remedy for Rheumatism and is confidently prescribed with ever satisfying effect for those who suffer from a disordered condition of the blood marked by Boils, Eruptions, Ulcers or running Sores, Abscesses, Ringworm, Herpes and similar manifestations.

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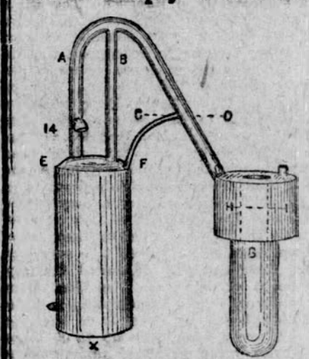

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12-5-19.

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RETRENCHMENT IN EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the proposed retrenchment in the Excise, it is rumoured that one of the two Deputy Commissioners' posts has been abolished recently; it is believed that further reduction in the staff is under contemplation. In this direction the question of the way in which the savings are to be effected is of vital importance and it is hoped the Heads of the Department, the Minister, and the Government, will rise to the occasion to see that the steps taken are wise and judicious.

The following suggestions may prove to be of great assistance to the authorities concerned.

(1) The abolition of the remaining post of the Deputy Commissioner or of the Commissioner.

(2) The abolition of the posts of non gazetted officers on high salaries who are either on extension or on the verge of retirement;

(3) Possible increase in the menial and non-gazetted subordinate staff viz., Sub-Inspectors, etc.

As regards item (1) the following arguments may safely be entertained.

Before 1917 the appointments of Deputy Commissioners were not in existence and the excise work was efficiently managed by the District Collectors with the assistance of Assistant Collectors without any extra cost to Government. The amalgamation of the Salt and Excise Department brought with it the appointments of four Deputy Commissioners three of which after careful consideration by Government have already been done away with during the last three years. On account of the de-amalgamation and separation of the Salt and Excise Department the work of the Deputy Commissioner and that of the Commissioner has been considerably decreased and in no circumstances will be more than what it was before the year 1917. Besides the retention of the appointment of one Deputy Commissioner will not in any way materially add to the efficiency of the Commissioner who is a senior Civilian Collector and whose work in the ordinary course would be much less. It is presumed that sooner or later the question of abolition of the post of the Commissioner remains still to be decided by Government. Two officials viz., (Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner) cannot be expected to have charge of the same jurisdiction viz., Presidency. As a Deputy Commissioner for the whole Presidency naturally appeals on the decision of the Collectors in excise matters who are members of the Indian Civil Service will have to be heard by him and so it would be a serious question resulting in strong resentment from the Civilians. The amalgamation and subsequent deamalgamation have in no way lessened the responsible duties of District Collectors regarding excise revenue collections, issuing licenses etc. The main functions of the Deputy Commissioner to be retained will be merely supervising the establishment of the Presidency which was hitherto done by the Commissioner alone before 1917 with the assistance of Collectors. Proposals from the Revenue Commissioners regarding the supervision of excise work by Revenue officers will add to the above suggestion.

(3) The increase in the menial and subordinate supervising staff is the essential factor as far as Government revenue is concerned,—the prevention and detection of excise offences such as illicit distillation etc. It will be much more advantageous to abolish few higher supervising appointments than to abolish a number of young and energetic petty officers and menials.

If Government is *at all* determined to retain one appointment of Deputy Commissioner the necessity of having for him separate establishment seems superfluous. As in the case of Revenue Commissioners he may be considered as one of the two gazetted-assistants attached to the office of the Commissioner of Excise.—Yours, etc.,
TRUTH.

ANXIETY GOES

WHEN BABY'S OWN TABLETS ARE MADE YOUR CHILDREN'S MEDICINE.

The fame of Baby's Own Tablets, Canada's popular remedy for children's ailments, continues to spread. Here is evidence from a satisfied parent at Raub, Federated Malay States. Mr. G. M. Rajendrum, clerk in the Courts at that place, writes:—

"Following a severe cold my child, aged 3 years, had a cough at night which disturbed his sleep. This cough was attended by difficulty in breathing such as you see in asthmatic people, and it went on for about three months.

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Guaranteed absolutely pure and harmless even to the youngest infant, Baby's Own Tablets are a safe and gentle remedy for infantile indigestion, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, simple fever, colds, croup, teething pains, worms. Of chemists at 14 ans. per vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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HOW TO HELP THE UNLUCKY STRIKERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I should esteem it a favour if you would kindly publish the following lines in your Saturday's issue, in order to enable mill-hands who are now on the verge of starvation to resume work by Tuesday, the 18th instant, being "Gandhi Day." None will now say that the strikers have joined unconditionally, but every sympathiser of the helpless strikers will say that they have resumed work for their regard to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and to his wholesome advice to abide by the award of the "Bonus Enquiry Committee." The truth is now brought to light that out of 83 mills, 32 mills have made profit: 43 mills have not made any profit, and 7 mills have not submitted their statement. And the agents of one mill are not in any way connected with the Mill-owners' Association, and that is the "Bombay Woollen Mill" of which the General Manager has set a noble example by paying the January wages some days ago and has now made arrangements to even permit the strikers to resume work. May I appeal to all the members of the Mill-owners' Association to follow the example of Mr. J. Addyman, M. L. C., and who is also the popular President of the "Bombay Tenants' Association"? I should like to see that all the strikers resume work on Tuesday, the 18th, in commemoration of "Gandhi Day." How glad will be Mahatma Gandhi to know that his presence in Andheri (Juhu), though far off from the disturbed atmosphere of labour strike, has at last inspired the mill-strikers to resume work, in order to give him undisturbed rest and have peace of mind. The distress of the strikers will cause anxiety to Mahatma and might even tell on his health. It is for this very reason that I very strongly appeal to all the strikers to resume work on Tuesday, the 18th instant, so that they may receive their January wages on the very same day. Moreover, there is every chance of their getting something in the way of "Family Relief." Out of the contributions of the 32 mills which have made a substantial profit, and also from other 44 mills even at the rate of one week's total wages, to be utilised from their respective Reserve Funds and accumulation of unpaid wages, I also appeal to the Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association to direct the mill-agents of the 32 mills to contribute at least three week's total wages, if not one month's—for the relief of the strikers' families, provided all the mills are open on the 18th instant and the strikers resume work on "Gandhi Day" rather than continue the strike depending upon the charity of the public. At least Rs. 50,000 are required daily for relief work.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYEN RAO KULKERNY.

WHO IS NON-CO-OPERATING TO-DAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Day in and day out the Loyalists and the Liberals have denounced the Congressmen for their Non-co-operation programme, and have preached from the house-tops the benefits and blessings of co-operation! Allured by this chorus of the Co-operators, or disgusted with the compromising policy of the Co-operators, the Swarajists rose with the banner of mending or ending the Councils! And to-day we notice a strange spectacle of the Swarajists willing to co-operate with the Government! But lo, the Bourbon Bureaucracy stands in their way! It is absolute. It is arbitrary. It is admantine. It cannot and will not learn the true state of the country! It cannot and will not unlearn prejudices, prepossessions, and false notions of prestige! And what do we notice to-day? The Civil Service, eating day after day the salt of impoverished India, is flouting the most legitimate and modest demands of India's stalwart sons! Then who is non-co-operating in India to-day? The Swarajists? No! The I. C. S.s? Yes! The *Jo-hookamies*"? Yes! Let us see:—

What is the result of the Assembly's demand: (1) For a Round Table Conference?
(2) Or for the release of Hasrat Mohani?
(3) Or for the removal of the ban on Horniman?
(4) What is the effect of the Bengal Council's demand for the release of political prisoners, or the annulment of Regulation III of 1818?
(5) What is the outcome of all the opposition in Bombay and Madras Councils?
(6) Or of the successful obstruction in the C. P. Council?

In every case, in every Council Hall, Non-co-operation is writ large on the Government Benches! The very look, utterance, tone and tenor of the I. C. S.'s in the Councils bespeak of their aloofness, and antagonism; and yet these very men have the barefacedness to accuse the Swarajists and Nationalists of obstruction, and Non-co-operation!

(7) And what about the Viceroy and the Governors? They are all silent spectators, over-looking the fact, that History and posterity will hold them accountable for their remissness, for foregoing a splendid opportunity of reconciling India and Britannia.

(8) The part played by the Labour Party, and particularly by Lord Olivier and Prof. Richards, is absolutely inconsistent with the principles and promises of the Labour leaders, and in that regard it is not a whit better than that of Lloyd George of the "Steel Frame" Reputation!

Let Indians realize, that this Bourbon Bureaucracy, while singing the chorus of co-operation has been practically non-co-operating with the noblest sons of Hind and the most vital interests of India for over a century—and the sooner we realize their game, the quicker is the pace for Swaraj.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Progress is Nature's Way

The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

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THE LATE MONSIEUR PELTIER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will grant me a little of your space in order to inform those of your readers that were acquainted with the late Professor Louis Peltier that the staff of Elphinstone College have decided to open a fund for a memorial to Prof. Peltier. It is intended that the memorial shall take some form that will provide some kind of assistance to Mrs. Peltier and her daughter (aged eleven) in the very straitened circumstances in which they are so suddenly left. I believe that his friends and acquaintances and above all his pupils of past and recent times (who, I have reason to think, were also his friends) will be glad to associate themselves with a memorial that will take such a practical form. The Secretaries of the Fund are Prof. A. C. Farran and Prof. N. S. Takashav and may be addressed at Elphinstone College. Subscriptions to the Fund should be paid to the account of the Peltier Memorial Fund at Thomas Cook and Sons, Hornby Road, Bombay. In June a meeting of subscribers will be called to decide the exact form of memorial.

Mr. V. G. Rao, Professor, Government Law School, Elphinstone College Buildings, Messrs. S. P. Taraporewalla and B. P. Sethna, Fellows of Elphinstone College, Mr. J. J. Neemachvala, 95, Ash Lane, Fort, and Mrs. Vikaji M. Patel (c/o Mrs. A. S. Davar, 45, Alexandra Road, New Gamdevi), have also kindly agreed to assist in collecting subscriptions.—Yours, etc.,

A. L. COVERNTON,
Principal.

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	Each. Rs. a. p	Each Rs. a. p.
Superfine White 8 ft. by 6½ ft.	23 0 0	
Do Fawn do	24 0 0	
No. 40 Superfine White 8 ft. by 6½ ft.	16 0 0	
„ 40 Do Fawn do	16 12 0	
„ 1 White 6 ft. by 5 ft. to 9ft. by 5ft. from	10 12 0	to 16 4 0
„ 1 Coloured do. „	12 0 0	to 18 0 0
„ 300 Scarlet do. „	9 8 0	to 14 6 0
„ 350 White do. „	8 0 0	to 12 0 0
„ 350 Coloured do. „	9 0 0	to 13 8 0
„ 275 White do. „	8 4 0	to 12 6 0
„ 275 Coloured do. „	9 0 0	to 13 8 0
„ 40 Brown 6 ft. by 5 ft. to 8 ft. by 5 ft „	7 8 0	to 10 0 0
„ 40 Natural Grey do. „	6 8 0	to 8 8 0
Barrack Blanket do. „	7 2 0	to 9 10 0
Grey Medium 7 ft. by 5 ft.	12 0 0	
Do. 7½ ft. by 5ft.	13 0 0	
No. 225 Grey 7 ft. by 4½ ft.	6 0 0	
Grey Horse "C" 6ft. by 6ft.	11 6 0	
do. Ordinary 6 ft. by 6 ft.	8 12 0	
No. 2 Grey Coolie 6½ ft. by 4½ ft.	4 4 0	
Servants Ordinary 7 ft. by 4½ ft.	6 0 0	
do. "C" 7 ft. by 4½ ft.	7 0 0	

The above Blanketing can also be supplied by the yard.

No. 028 to 067 Check Rugs 8ft. by 4½ft. Rs. 8 8 0 each.
Steel Grey Rug 7 ft. by 5 ft. „ 10 12 0 „
Check Rugs (44 designs) 90in. by 60in. „ 14 0 0 „
Clan Tartan Travelling Rugs 90in by 60in. „ 21 0 0 „

No. 225 Blazer Flannel ...	Rs. 7 12 0	Per yd.
„ 2 Welsh Flannel ...	„ 5 4 0	„
Special Silver Grey Flannel ...	„ 6 8 6	„
No. 09 Flannel Sky Blue ...	„ 5 0 0	„
„ 0031 Suiting Flannel ...	„ 7 8 0	„
„ 023 Blue Flannel ...	„ 5 12 0	„
„ 024 „ „ ...	„ 5 12 0	„
„ 045 Green „ ...	„ 5 12 0	„
„ 045 Blue „ ...	„ 5 12 0	„
„ 045 White „ ...	„ 5 12 0	„
„ 046 Flannel ...	„ 8 0 0	„
„ 043 Scarlet „ ...	„ 5 12 0	„
„ 045 Navy Blue Flannel ...	„ 5 12 0	„
„ 045 Blue Flannel ...	„ 5 12 0	„
„ 072 Pink Flannel 20 inches ...	„ 2 0 0	„
„ 105 Spl. Light Blue Blazer Flannel ...	„ 5 8 0	„
Spl. Blue Blazer Flannel ...	„ 8 4 0	„
Spl. Blue Coating Serge ...	„ 12 0 0	„
No. 1 Saxony Tweed, Grey Mixture	„ 7 8 0	„
„ 08 Saxony Suiting Grey Mixture	„ 7 8 0	„
Nos. 31-38 Saxony Suiting (Brown shade).	„ 7 8 0	„
No. 047 „ „ „ „	„ 7 8 0	„
N. D. Tweed ...	„ 4 0 0	„
Spl. Blue and Brown Tweed 42 inches	„ 3 12 0	„
R. Donegal Tweed ...	„ 3 0 0	„
No. 049 „ ...	„ 3 8 0	„
„ 051 Mixture Tweed ...	„ 7 0 0	„
„ 0020 Grey Tweed ...	„ 4 8 0	„
„ 025 Donegal Tweed ...	„ 4 8 0	„
„ 069 Grey Suiting Pattern Nos. 1-15	„ 5 4 0	„
S. L. N. Tweed Blue ...	„ 4 8 0	„
B. N. Blue Tweed ...	„ 5 0 0	„
L. N. Blue Tweed ...	„ 4 8 0	„
L. N. Khaki ...	„ 4 8 0	„
No. 0024 Tweed ...	„ 4 8 0	„
„ 100 Blue Mixture Tweed ...	„ 5 0 0	„
„ 102 Green Mixture Tweed ...	„ 5 0 0	„
„ 119 Grey Tweed ...	„ 5 0 0	„
„ 93 B. M. Tweed ...	„ 5 0 0	„
„ 96 „ „ ...	„ 5 0 0	„
„ 4 M. Tweed ...	„ 4 12 0	„
„ 107 Nairobi Tweed ...	„ 5 0 0	„
„ 109 „ „ ...	„ 5 0 0	„
„ 112 „ „ ...	„ 5 0 0	„
No. 166A. Tropical Tweed ...	„ 4 12 0	„
„ 801 D. B. Tweed ...	„ 3 12 0	„
„ 1026 Cloth Blue ...	„ 6 0 0	„
Spl. Coat Cloth Claret ...	„ 6 12 0	„
Spl. „ „ Chocolate ...	„ 6 12 0	„
Vicuna Cloth Blue ...	„ 10 0 0	„
No. 1 Vicuna Cloth Blue ...	„ 10 0 0	„
No. 2 Vicuna Cloth Blue ...	„ 10 0 0	„
„ 1 Cavalry Blue Grey Broadcloth 60 inches ...	„ 6 0 0	„
„ 1004 Grey Worsted Coating ...	„ 8 0 0	„
„ 058 Grey Serge 42 inches ...	„ 6 8 0	„
„ 162 Serge Grey ...	„ 8 0 0	„
„ 165 Serge Grey ...	„ 5 8 0	„
N. D. Serge ...	„ 4 8 0	„
Serge Blue ...	„ 6 8 0	„
No. 2771 Serge Blue ...	„ 6 8 0	„
Blue Serge Pattern A. ...	„ 12 0 0	„
No. 2551 Lohi Serge Tobacco shade with white stripes ...	„ 2 10 0	„
„ 1010 Blue Serge ...	„ 8 12 0	„
Urquhart Tartan Serge ...	„ 6 0 0	„
No. 008 Deep Scarlet Bunting ...	„ 4 8 0	„
„ 009 Mat Serge Blue ...	„ 6 11 0	„
Army Serge Khaki ...	„ 4 12 0	„
Spl. Blue Serge ...	„ 14 0 0	„
No. 055 Serge Grey ...	„ 6 0 0	„
„ 056 „ „ ...	„ 6 8 0	„
„ 057 „ „ ...	„ 4 12 0	„
„ 059 „ „ ...	„ 8 12 0	„
„ 060 „ „ ...	„ 9 0 0	„
„ 064 „ Sky Blue ...	„ 7 12 0	„
„ 065 „ Heliotrope Mixture ...	„ 8 8 0	„
Shalloon Cloth Blue ...	„ 5 8 0	„

All Materials are 54" wide except where otherwise stated.

No. 56 MUFFLERS.

	White	White with Coloured stripes	Colours.
36 in. by 8 in.	Rs. 2 6 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
48 in. by 8 in.	„ 3 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
60 in. by 8 in.	„ 3 12 0	4 4 0	4 4 0

Buy now-Remember you get 10% discount on all lines now in stock, excepting Lohis.

CHOLERA BELTS.

No. 3646	Natural Grey ...	Rs. 1 6 0 each.
No. 3646	Blue Grey ...	„ 1 8 0 „
No. 56	White ...	„ 2 10 0 „
No. 60	Natural Grey and White	„ 2 10 0 „

HIMALAYAN UNDERWEAR IN WHITE OR NATURAL GREY.

Ladies Undervests full and half sleeves bust 30" 44" from	Rs. 8 4 0 to 12 12 0 each
Ladies Combinations full and half sleeves bust 32" 44" from	„ 15 4 0 to 18 12 0 „
Mens Undervests full and half sleeves chest 30" 44" from	„ 7 12 0 to 11 8 0 „

No. 60 FINE UNDERWEAR IN WHITE OR NATURAL GREY

Ladies Undervests full and half sleeves, bust 30" 44" from	Rs. 6 4 0 to 9 8 0 each
Ladies Combinations with full & half sleeves 32" 44" from	„ 11 12 0 to 14 4 0 „
Mens Undervests full and half sleeves chest 30" 44" from	„ 5 12 0 to 9 0 0 „

GLOVES

Natural Grey ...	Rs. 1 12 0 per pair
White ...	„ 1 14 0 „
Black ...	„ 2 2 0 „
Heather Mixture ...	„ 2 2 0 „
No. 506 White ...	„ 2 4 0 „

JERSEYS

No. 16 Natural Grey ...	Rs. 3 10 0 each
No. 16 Blue Black ...	„ 4 2 0 „
No. 20 Grey ...	„ 4 2 0 „
No. 24 Natural Grey ...	„ 4 10 0 „
No. 56 Children's Jersey White and Coloured with Stand Collar chest 20in. to 26in. from	Rs. 4 4 0 to Rs. 6 4 0 „
With Roll Collar chest 20 in. to 26 in. from ..	Rs. 4 8 0 to „ 6 8 0 „

CARDIGAN JACKETS

No. 20 Grey ...	Rs. 5 10 0 each
No. 24 Natural Grey ...	„ 6 4 0 „
Chowkidars ...	„ 4 4 0 „
White Berlin Wools	Rs. 9 8 0 per lb.
Coloured „	„ 10 0 0 „

LALIMLI KASHMIR EMBROIDERED LOHIS

No. 60 These well known (Fine Quality) Lalimli Lohis size 108 in. by 50 in. can now be supplied with all four sides worked in the finest Kashmir Embroidery Stocked in Slate, Dark Slate, Nasyari, Bhagwi and Fawn Colours. Rs. 20 0 0 each.

No. 26 A limited quantity of these Lohis size 108in. by 50in in assorted colours with similar Embroidery also available. Rs. 22 0 0 each.

SOCKS

Socks White and Coloured from Rs. 2 6 0 to 2 14 0 pr. pr

No. 8 Blue Grey ...	„ 1 4 0 per pair
„ 20 Heather Mixture ...	„ 1 14 0 „
„ 30 Coloured ...	„ 1 12 0 „
„ 4876 Coloured ...	„ 1 4 0 „
„ 52 Coloured ...	„ 1 4 0 „

Children's sizes 6 in. to 8 in. two annas per pair less.

STOCKINGS.

No. 30 Khaki with T. O. Tops	Rs. 2 10 0 per pair.
„ 506 Khaki (heavy weight) with T. O. Tops ...	Rs. 3 12 0 per pair
„ 506 Khaki (light weight) with T. O. Tops ...	„ 3 4 0 „
„ 30 Blue or Black ...	„ 2 12 0 „
„ 20 Heather Mixture ...	„ 3 0 0 „

Children's sizes 6in. to 8in. eight annas per pair less.

When ordering Socks or Stockings please state length of foot in inches.

BALACLAVA CAPS.

White and Coloured, Double Thickness, from ... Rs. 1 2 to Rs. 1 12 0 each.

SWEATERS.

Bombay Pattern chest 28in. to 40 in. from	Rs. 9 0 0 to Rs. 11 8 0 „
Burma Pattern chest 28in. to 40 in. from	Rs. 8 8 0 to Rs. 11 0 0 „
Bhopal Pattern chest 28 in. to 40 in. from	Rs. 10 8 0 to Rs. 13 8 0 „
No. 40 Sweaters 30 in. 32 in. and 34in. chest	Rs. 6 0 0 each.

COAT SWEATERS.

Bombay Pattern chest 28in. to 40 in. from	Rs. 12 12 0 to Rs. 15 12 0 „
Burma Pattern chest 28in. to 40 in. from	Rs. 12 0 0 to Rs. 15 0 0 „
Bhopal Pattern chest 28in. to 40 in. from	Rs. 13 8 0 to Rs. 18 0 0 „

COMFORTERS.

Natural Grey 80 in. by 8 in.	Rs. 1 11 0 each.
White and Coloured 80 in. by 8 in. from	Rs. 1 14 0 to Rs. 2 4 0 „

SPECIAL NOTE—In addition to what we specially offer above our stocks include Flannels, Serges Tweeds (Cheviot and Donegal) Broadcloths, Hosiery etc., in different designs and qualities—suitable for all requirements. Your enquiries will receive immediate attention—write us to-day

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PURE WOOL

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